[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,557—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam-Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
12th Aug.	PENINSULAR..	5294	CHINA ...	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	MOLDAVIA ...	9600
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	MACEDONIA ...	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ...	7538	....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
30th ,,	MALTA	6084	....	.....
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR...	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th ,,	ARABIA	7953	....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR ...	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9520	....	.....
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,925	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	916	Boyer	5th Oct 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,676	Verron	19th Aug. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	7,630	Etienne	16th Sept. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
5, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1st 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool,	Due at Port Said about,	Due Bombay about,	Leave Bombay,
			1905	1905	1905	1905
City of Edinburgh	6255	*Whish	8th July,	20th Jul.	3rd Aug.	8th Aug.
Branksome Hall	1509	*Hood	18th ,,	30th ,,	13th ,,	18th ,,
Prome	3880	*M Kay	27th ,,	8th Au.	22nd ,,	27th ,,
Stanley Hall	4104	Nuttall	10th Au.	23rd ,,	6th Sep.	11th Sep

*Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.*

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army List, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription £1. 10 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th Aug, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,965 tons, on MONDAY 7th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, Karachi, Gwadur, Pasni, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 17th Aug. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	S. Tomancvich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,993	5th Oct, ,,
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,985	5th Nov. ,,

† Will call at Rome. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti ...	15th Sept. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Oct, 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 135
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Aug. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 60.

WALKING STICKS
VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.
PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.
FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.
HOAR & CO., The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT !
J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,
THE
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

REDUCED MONSOON RATES.

RESIDENTS will be charged at the Rate of Rs. 180 only per month.

THE TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY
OVERLOOKING
BOMBAY HARBOUR and the APOLLO BUNDER.

A HAVEN
OF REST AND COOLNESS,
No better afternoon resort in Bombay for the Hot Weather. ELECTRIC FANS all day.
AFTERNOON TEA DAINTILY SERVED.
OUR SPECIALITY
TAJ MAHAL ICES,
HIGH CLASS FRENCH AND ITALIAN PASTRY,
As well as Fancy Sweets of innumerable varieties made fresh daily by an expert European Confectioner.
A great variety of COOLING CUPS and DAINTY DRINKS available at all hours.

CATERING
For large and small parties undertaken. All orders however small will receive prompt attention
AT
THE TAJ RESTAURANT.
ON THE SAME PREMISES
Excellent meals are served A LA CARTE from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
TURKISH BATH
Open for Gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.
WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 ,,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,
SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "VINDOBONA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

F. FONDA,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1905, and following days, commencing at 2 P.M. a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Chain, Cable and Rigging, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing cases, &c., &c.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 8th August.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after sale; otherwise either the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State, or ground-rent charged at Rs. 2 per diem, for each lot, or part of a lot, not removed within the time allowed unless the time has for special reasons been extended.

2. No Dockyard employé will be permitted to purchase Stores at the Auction Sales in the Dockyard.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 7th July, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 48 of 1904.

Bomanjee Shapurjee Choth a.....Plaintiff,

vs.

NARBADABAI, wife of GOVINDJEE LALJEE, RAMBAI, widow of HIRJEE JIVA, and the said GOVINDJEE LALJEE and the ADVOCATE GENERAL of Bombay .....Defendants.

PERSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1905, at the hour of three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. I. New No. E. 25/6666, old Survey No. B 257 and New Survey No. 2 M 9551, standing in the name of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, and Mr. Naserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and Assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 495, and Street No. 22. Standing in the name of Jiva Bhoga and containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another Square yard be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hemraj Jetha and Kanjee Hemraj, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedbhai Rowjee, on or towards the South by the Road to Beach, and on or towards the North by the said 2nd Pasta Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. MANCHERSHA B. CHOTHIA, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 14th day July, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1904.

HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM MITHA.....Plaintiff.

vs.

JEEWANDASS NATHOOBHAI residing within the Fort at Mody Bay.....Defendant.

PERSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing Date the 18th day of April, 1905, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court house on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of September, 1905, at the hour of three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and the Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land situated in the Mody Bay Imperial Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-one and one-ninth square yards with building thereon and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the Property of Hari Dharamsey, on or towards the South by the Property of Kanjee Jetha, on or towards the East by the Frere Road, on or towards the West by the property of Assur Virjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 28 8480 and are situated in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bear Municipal street No. 28, Ward No. 1900, (1).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR MADHOWJI MORARJI, late of Bombay, Halai Bhatia Hindu, Piece Goods Merchant, deceased.

1. THAKAR VAJI EBJI, 2. THAKAR HARIDAS MORARJI and 3. THAKAR KANJI SUNDERJI all of Bombay, Halai Bhatia Hindu Merchants, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, Old Hanuman Cross Lane and Kalbadevi Road respectively, Bhatia Fort of Bombay, the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will .....Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord One-thousand Nine hundred and five and in the fifth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registerar.

(The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.)

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 29th day of July, 1905.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GRIPO.

A Mountaineer's Remedy for Acute and Chronic DYSENTERY. A positive Cure. Per pot with a measure, Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaikh Memon St., near Zooma Musjid,
BOMBAY.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 28th August, 1905, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for illuminating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1906.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S M Railway Company, at Dharwar, on TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1905, at Noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, LT.-COL., R. E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 26th July, 1905.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 6 per share (Free from Income Tax) for the half-year ended 30th June, 1905, WILL BE PAID at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1905, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. to those shareholder whose names will stand on the Company's Register on the 24th day of July, 1905, on production of their share certificates.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th July, 1905, to 5th August, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Bombay, 14th July, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 5th day of August, 1905, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share, free of income-tax, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Macmillan Buildings, Horaby Road, on and after THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1905, to the Registered Shareholders, standing on the Register on the 5th day of August, 1905, on present action of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,

BREUL, & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING Co., Ld.

Bombay, 5th August, 1905.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ATMARAM ANANDRAO CHINTOBA has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, survivorship or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280 square Yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Municipality rates and taxes under C Ward No. 2934, and Street Nos. 78-80, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Public Passage called Cavel Street, on or towards the South by a Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the North by the said Agiary Lane, and on or towards the West by the house of Navarbai, wife of Patonjee Master, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.—Dated this 5th day of August, 1905.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 6TH September, 1905, at 6 A. M.

WALTER LANG,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 4th August, 1905.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furnitures such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, 1 Royal size litho press.

1 Walnut wood cottage piano by Waldemar, in good order.

1 First class S. B. BL. rifle, for big game, takes 577 Express sold drawn cartridges, by E. M. Reilly.

1 perfectly new Winchester Repeating rifle, 22 calibre.

By order of the concerned and account and at the risk of Mr. S. M. McCausland.

1 D.B. 12 bore hammerless gun by Lang, London, in good order: a very hard hitting gun, second barrell modified choke with all fittings in case.

1 D.B. 12 bore gun by Charles Osborne, London, in good order: second barrell modified choke with all fittings in case.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Haji Tar Mahomed Dada and others, insolvents:—

1 Austrian safe on stand.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different markers.

1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

1 strong-built double-seated brougham.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 handsome bay C.-B. mare, by T. B. Englishsire Drogobart, 15 hands 5 years, broken to saddle and harness and winner of prizes at Horse shows.

By order of the Administer-General:—

1 rubber-tyred mail phaeton and chestnut horse with harness belonging to the estate of the late Hason valad Haji Mia Urenker.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY SILVERWARE AND SILK WEARING APPAREL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th Inst. at 2 p.m., the following ornaments and wearing apparel belonging to the estates of the late Jaijee, widow of Bejonjee Sorabji Rathien, alias Motafram, and the late Nawazbai, wife of Hormanjee Rustomjee Moolaferoz, consisting of gold wristlets, bangles, necklace, rings, kuddas, googri coins, watches, seals, neck ornament, neck and watch chains pearl earrings, loose pearls, diamond earrings, emerald and ruby rings, silver buttons, lota, snuff boxes, vatka, plate, spoons and forks silk sarees with gold and silk borders, trousers, silk pieces, shawls, cotton wearing apparel, caps, blackwood chests, etc.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms 1 18-kt gold gent's minute repeater hunting watch, full size; 1 18-kt gold lady's hunting watch, richly engraved; 1 gold neck chain with locket set with pearls; 1 Maridian Silver Company, tea pot and sugar pot good for presentation; 1 emerald and brilliant bangle clip, &c.

The above will be on view from Monday next.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th Inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Church Gate Street, opposite Mr. M. Breslaur, a collection of fancy goods, consisting of plated ware, silvers, and tantalus liquor frames, epergnes venetian glass minors, parian figures, majolica jardiniers Japanese and bronze flower vases, clocks and time pieces cash boxes, dressed pictures, binoculars, wall plates Gadstone bags, &c.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RESTAURANT FURNITURE, &C.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th Inst., at 11 a. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of Mr. K. Narsingrao in Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Share Bazar, the furniture of a restaurant, consisting of marble top tables and tempoys, bentwood and cushions chairs, stands English stones, glassware, crockery ware, lamps etc.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN COATINGS, CASHMERES, &C.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th Inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will continue the sale of the remaining pieces of superior Woollen cloth, consisting of all wool black and blue Venetian Jubilee, twill serge coatings, coloured whipcord, striped tennis flannels, merino, fancy check suiting cashmere and tweed, coloured home spuns scotch tweed and navy military serge, &c.

The pieces which are from 4 to 20 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are on view.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Gymkhana Chamber, Wantby Road, Esplanade, the valuable and neat made teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, by M. Breslaur & Co. and others, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware, rich table ornaments, English carpet rugs, windproof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of W. Griffiths, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF 36 BUFFALOES! HE-BUFFALO AND 3 CALVES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 10th inst. at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction in the stable near Jacob's Circle, the following buffaloes, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Hason valad Haji Mia Granker viz:—

36 buffaloes;
1 he-buffalo, and 3 calves.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BATTY FIELDS AT DHARAVI NEAR MAHIM.

Under instructions from N.C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee re Ramchandra Baburao Purab, an insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 4 p.m. the interest of the insolvent in the undermentioned batty fields, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of batty fields of Foras free hold, tenure, admeasuring eight thousand two hundred and eighty-four square yards, bearing Collector's old Nos. 145 and 351 and new No. 12660 new Survey No. 45–265, 2–298, bounded on the east by the batty grown known as Mahaducha Wada on the west and north by the water gowan, on the south by the batty ground of Bhikoo Ganesh Kamat.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7 August, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst. at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Mithi Lodge" Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture rich glass and crockery ware, drawing room suites, cabinets, almyrahs marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, one small size slate billiard table by John Roberts, 1 ebonized upright, grand piano by Soundy & Company first rate pictures and lamps, rich carpets, one gent's and one lady's bicycle etc., etc., the property of E. H. McDowell, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th August, 1905.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs of made to Order.—Chaukia No.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MACKIE and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ENGLISH and FRENCH TAUGHT up to the B. A. Standard by an experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with Double Degrees. Box 30670 J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, TWO INDIAN DOCTORS and TWO INDIAN DISPENSERS (Compounders) to go to British Central Africa on a three years' engagement. Persons well qualified and having long experience in these lines only need apply. Write to Box No. 6678 A., Care of this Paper.

WANTED to send a EUROPEAN BOY of 7 to a private day School in charge of a Lady. Apply Box 39341 J. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, No. 1 0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so easy that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 15; Half-yearly Rs. 8; Quarterly Rs. 4, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY MILNUTRIO COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. O., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

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MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

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THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

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Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Zanzibar, Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Mombasa, Karachee, Rangoon, Newara Eliya, Nairobi, Steamer Point, Aden, Kandy, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £532,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £532,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000; 00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,288,424; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Manila, Singapore,
Calcutta, City of Mexico, San Francisco,
Hongkong, Shangai, Washington, D. C
Kobe. Yokohama, Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Osaka.
Honolulu.	Newchang.		Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

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OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... „ 7 8 0 „ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „ ..... „ 0 6 9 „ „

ELGIN MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

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TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent aud Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

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Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
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OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FORBES—July 24, at Forest Lodge, Naini Tal, Mrs Charles Forbes, of Joyramdanga Asansol, of a daughter,

DEATH.

TOUGH—July 31, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, George Gilroy Tough, aged 50 years,

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is the first essential to the enjoyment of life. Whatever your ailments may be there will always be found an antidote.

Kemp and Co.. Ltd., have always on hand a very large and well-assorted stock of everything in the Pharmacopœia.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 39m, Sun sets, 6h. 32 n. High water, 3-40m. 3-50a, Low water, 9-18.n., 10-12a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Rugby Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Casuals, kick off, 5-15 prompt.

POLICE NOTICE.—A feather box and some postal orders have been found by the police and are awaiting their owners.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The following are the latest days for despatching mails from Bombay for Burma Aracan Coast and Port Blair during the remainder of the year 1905 :—For Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta. Thursday and Saturday; for Rangoon and Moulmein via Madras, Tuesday; for Akyab vis Calcutta, daily; for Kyaukphyu, Sandoway, Tavoy and Mergui via Calcutta, Saturday. For Port Blair :—Via Calcutta.—August 3, 10, 17, 31; September 7, 14, 28; October 12, 19, 26; November 2, 9 23, 30; December, 7 21; 1906.—January 4. Via Madras.—September 24; December 17.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING CO., LD.

The twenty-first ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office in Macmillan Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. Nawroji J. Gamadia presiding.

The directors' report for the year ending 30th June last, and the audited balance-sheet were approved of and adopted which stated that the cotton crop in the Berars during the past season was an average one and 33,370 bales were pressed in Dhamangaon under joint-working account against 19,632 bales of last year. The result of the year's working showed a net profit of Rs. 13,808. Out of that the directors transferred Rs. 2 000 to reserve fund account and Rs. 1,000 to depreciation account for depreciation of machinery. From the balance they recommended a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, free of income-tax, which absorbed Rs. 10,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 808 to be carried forward to next year's account.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. Messrs. A. Breul and N. J. Gamadia were re-elected directors and Mr. F. A. C. Fardunji was re-appointed an auditor.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business before the meeting.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING CO., LD.

The twenty-third ordinary annual general meeting of the share-holders of the Company was held, on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office in Macmillan Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. Sorabji M. Nicholson presiding.

The directors' report for the year ending 30th June last and the audited balance-sheet were adopted, which showed that the cotton crop in the Berars during the past season was an average one and 68,420 bales were pressed in Khangaum against 43,193 bales of last year, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 9 638 Out of this the directors transferred Rs. 1,000, to depreciation of machinery account, and recommended a dividend of Rs. 32 per share, free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 7,080 and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 958 to next year's account. Two new cotton presses were in course of erection.

A dividend of Rs 32 per share, as recommended in the report was declared. Messrs A. Breul and Muncherji E. Morris were re-elected directors and Mr. F. A. C. Furdonji was reappointed an auditor.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings of the meeting.

MURDER OF AN OPIUM VENDOR.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Majit Punja, who was convicted by Mr. S. Padamji, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to transportation for life. On a second charge of committing robbery of a pair of scales and Rs. 12 in cash, the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. In the licensed-opium vendor's shop conducted in Salia by the deceased, accused had killed him with a hatchet, and then robbed him. The dead body was found by the police, who suspected the accused. Accused's house, which was close by, was searched, and several important clues were obtained relating to the murder and the robbery. The defence was that accused's wife had an amour with the deceased; accused became incensed on seeing this, and committed the murderous assault. The accused afterwards retracted this confession, and totally denied his having been at all implicated in the affair. Mr. Justice Batty stated that the case seemed clear, and Mr. Padamji's judgment repaid perusal. Mr. Justice Russell concurred; the appeal was summarily dismissed.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1904..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Number of Policies issued.....Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over.....Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio..... 7½ per cent.

Total Funds .....Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

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LADIES' BRANCH OF THE N. I. ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE SECTION.

ON Thursday, the 3rd instant, a lecture was delivered to the Ladies' Branch of the N. I. Association by Mr. John Wallace C. E. at the residence, in Mount Road, Mazagon, of H. H. the Begum of Janjira. The subject was "The Bead and Seed Industry as an Industrial Employment for Women" and in the following paper the advantages of utilising the immense surplus quantities of different seeds lying neglected in the woods and even the compounds of India were set forth :—

THE STORY OF A NEW INDUSTRY.

One of the chief difficulties of industrial schools is to find work which, when sold, will yield a reasonable profit. This is particularly the case among schools for girls, where it is found that after a high standard has been acquired in any of the usual occupations, such as sewing, embroidery, lace making, knitting or decorative painting, it is difficult to obtain sufficient employment at remunerative prices. The more easily the art is acquired the worse is the pay and the more the work is exposed to severe competition of inferior, but cheaper goods. Unfortunately for the country, standards of excellence are but vaguely understood, and cheapness, regardless of quality, generally determines a bargain. Another very serious drawback which has a most injurious effect on industrial enterprise in schools is the lack of special knowledge on the part of the principals. They will engage a person of the craft to teach manual operation, forgetting that this person may be expert as a worker, and yet quite incapable of teaching. The teacher must be prepared to explain every operation and to give a sound and simple reason for it that the pupils can understand. This, I think, is the greatest difficulty about teaching, for the fashion of the Indian when explaining anything is to repeat the explanation several times, each time in a different form. Nothing can be more confusing than this. The Indian pupil is generally quick at mere learning and even at acquiring manual operations but this faculty is too often accompanied by a lack of concentration, which results in steady deterioration. One of the rarest accomplishments in this country is the ability to make a hundred things exactly alike even if it be only a hundred bits of wood of similar dimensions. This weakness as regards accuracy increases enormously the work of supervision, and the amount of waste. It also decreases the value of the work. In other words scamping is the rule and sound earnest work the exception. Is it any wonder then if the Indian artisan is poorly paid for his labour and badly furnished with appliances. The best energies of the teacher should be directed to forming the habits of the worker and training his mind to a wholesome discontent, which will never regard any method or process as final, and which keeps up a healthy interest in the work in hand, along with a constant desire to improve it. There are none so dull as to be unable to improve their work and increase their earnings if they will only give their mind to it. That they have a very active mind is at once apparent when they are reproved for neglect or bad work, for they display an ingenuity either in framing excuses or denying the charge, which, if properly directed, might double their efficiency. The proper guidance of this misdirected energy is the chief concern of the industrial teacher. The Seed and Bead Industry had its origin in the Janjira State, fifty miles south of Bombay, where a holiday party while shooting in the hill forests two years ago, came upon a giant creeper bearing pods of such size that they agreed that this must be the bean which bore such a distinguished part in the story of Jack the Giant Killer. Who could doubt it when looking on pods nearly four feet long containing beans of the size of an old fashioned watch. A perfectly developed bean is heart-shaped (but exceedingly hard) and such was the interest of the party in the plant that the empty seed box was filled with the ripe beans. Once back in Bombay the beans remained in the seed box, as no one seemed to know what to do with them, but at length a lady suggested that a few of them might be put on strings to serve as loops for the bead chicks in her dining room. The beans were duly drilled and spaced with a few rudrakshas to the satisfaction of the lady, who fixed them in her doorways, and thus began the industry which has developed so satisfactorily in the hands of the Sisters of All Saints at Mazagon.

Now followed a period of experimenting and search for suitable hard seeds, suitable designs, and suitable tools and processes that were needed to carry out the industry. These experiments gradually led up to the present outfit and the school at Mazagon. It is a matter to make a hole though one seed and pass a string through it, but to perforate hundreds of seeds in a given time is a consideration, and when it is remembered that seeds vary greatly both in size, hardness and shape, involving a considerable amount of organisation, it is further necessary in order to succeed, that the appliances shall be cheap and easily renewed, for the wear and tear among untrained workers is excessive, and however readily they may learn any new thing, they have a deplorable facility for forgetting, and degenerating into the most slovenly habits of work. During a recent visit to the workshop I found the cooly, who plays the part of engineer to the establishment, turning the drills the wrong way round, and not one of the drillers had observed the change or the prejudice it caused to their work. Nothing has so much contributed to the improvements of the processes as the experience gained from the breakages and wear of the tools in the hands of careless workers. The first drilling machine was a very primitive appliance made from the material of an old packing case with an expenditure of nine annas for the device which held the drills. It soon became insufficient for the work and then a set of six drills was fixed along a table at which six drillers could work together. A further set of six has lately been added bringing the number up to thirteen. The collection of seeds began in the gardens of friends and acquaintances, but this source of supply very soon became insufficient and the jungles had to be drawn upon directly. The most elusive of all the seeds with was the rudraksha which could be bought at fancy prices in the bazaars of Bombay, Calcutta and Benares but the wholesale market and the season for buying remained undiscovered, in spite of the most diligent search until quite recently. It comes, principally from Nepal and Assam, and is the fruit of an apricot tree sacred to Siva. It is worn in necklaces by religious mendicants who ascribe extraordinary virtues to certain varieties of the nut. The rudraksha when bought is generally very dirty, the interstices of the surface being filled with hardened remains of the fruit which are difficult to remove. The cleansing, bleaching and dyeing of these nuts was only accomplished with the friendly co-operation of Sir George Watt, Reporter on Economic Products to the Indian Government, Professor Thurston at the Calcutta Museum, the Hon. Mr. McRobert of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, Professor Gajjar, Mr. Gold, and Mr. Desai of Bombay, all of whom gave their gratuitous services to the work. It is worthy of note that Professor Gajjar who removed the stains from the Victoria Statue at Bombay succeeded in bleaching the nut to a pure white. The process was, unfortunately, prohibitive in price. It appears that there is already a trade in rudrakshas between Nepal and Japan, where the nuts are doubtless utilized in the production of some of those quaint and beautiful articles for which the Japanese artisans are so famous. The change that is effected from the commercial article to the finished rudrak when ready to form a button or a hattin may be seen in the samples exhibited. The bleaching, dyeing and polishing of the nuts for the school was all performed gratuitously by Mr. Desai of Bombay for many months. He finally gave lessons in these processes at the School, so that the industry should be as complete as possible. An experienced engineer told me, many years ago, that when an invention was completed the "trouble" was only beginning! The experience of the Seed and Bead industry brought this saying to mind, for once processes were developed and good show of samples prepared, the industry was offered in vain to a number of industrial schools. It was offered as a gift, along with free instruction. One morning two of the Sisters of All Saints went to see the tools and samples; it did not take more than a quarter of an hour's consideration to decide that the work was just what was wanted to find profitable occupation at their school. How well they have carried out the scheme is proved by the very beautiful display before you and by the growth of the business from the very smallest beginning with a capital of Rs. 50. An agency has been secured in London, orders come from the United States and Australia, and there is every reason to believe that so long as Indian curios continue to be sold, there will be room for the Seed and Bead Industry. An address such as the present one would not be complete were it not accompanied by demonstration of how the work is performed. A small drilling machine and some other tools have been provided to show how seeds of various shapes may be perforated with speed and accuracy.

After the conclusion of the address a vote of thanks to Mr. Wallace was proposed, seconded and passed unanimously, and the ladies were invited to see in the verandah the seeds and beads that were the object of the lecture, Mr. Wallace explained the construction of the various appliances used in the industry, many of them being equally ingenious and simple. Almost all of them were made from materials obtained locally. A drilling machine made almost entirely of wood was fixed with a cramp to the edge of a table and turned by one hand of the operator, like a small sewing machine, giving a speed of fourteen hundred revolutions per minute to the horizontal drill. The seeds were held in a wooden instrument resembling a nut cracker having suitable recesses on the inner side to fit the seeds. In the centre of these recesses was a hole of the size of the drill to be used, which passed through the clamp and served as a guide for the drill. An adjustable small platform was fixed below the drill to serve as a rest for the clamp so that the operator had only to hold a seed firmly in the clamp while presenting it to the revolving drill to make the desired hole with accuracy through the seed. With these appliances the drilling of hole through spherical egg-shaped, flat, lenticular, and long seed was shown; drilling thorough side, edge, or end, and the drilling of double holes, parallel and equi-distant, being performed with equal facility. By exchanging the drill point for a hook the same machine would spin certain of the special silk cords required for embroideries. On a table in the verandah were displayed a most attractive collection of dainty articles including necklaces, bracelets, curtain loops, napkins rings, hat-pins, buttons, chicks, &c, all designed and made, under the supervision of the Sisters, by cooly women after a moderate amount of instruction. Cooly women were at work threading different sizes of Job's tears and other seeds into bangings and screens] to fulfil orders received from England. All the seeds now used are drilled by the ingenious device invented by the lecturer rendering the piercing of holes uniform and rapid, two indispensable qualities in an industry, if it is to be profitable.

Purdah arrangements had been made for the accommodation of the ladies who wished to hear and not be seen. After the lecture the ladies adjourned to an attractively spread refresment table, where tea coffee and chocolate with many tempting adjuncts were discussed, and after a pleasant and sociable hour the meeting dispersed.

THE ENEMIES OF HINDU CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not like to inflict upon you and your readers a translation of an article contributed to the local "Jam-e-Jamshed" in its yesterday's issue by Mr. D. B. Tapia. The writer has assumed the role of a sincere adviser of Hindu cricketers, and tried in the most abusive and offensive language to persuade the Hindu cricketers to give up their well-merited right to play with the Presidency Europeans. Your readers may remember the editorial effusions of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," of which a translation was given the other day in your paper and the journal now throws open its hospitable columns to Mr. D. B. Tapia, who, forgetting all the cannons of decorum and good taste has a fling at the Hindu cricketers. The burden of his argument is that Hindu cricketers are not at all fit to play with the Presidency. Mr. Tapia says that the Hindu cricketers have forgotten all that they owe to the Parsee cricketers; for, says he, "if it were not for the Parsee cricketers Hindu cricket of to-day would have been nowhere, although the Hindu cricketers, taking advantage of the mischiefmongers amongst the two communities, gave up their matches with the Parsees and have thus cut the ground from below their feet, the Hindus have shamelessly (I am glad Mr. Tapia is very shameful) taken the wrong path." Mr. Tapia quotes all the grand efforts the Parsees made and the victories they achieved before they were given the rare honour of playing the Presidency. He names about one thousand and one past and present English cricketers with whom the Parsees had the honour of playing and utterly defeating them, and enumerates the very important matches the Parsees played throughout India and England (and was it East Africa also?). But, Mr. Tapia does not say whether the matches played in England were with first class or tenth class teams. He solemnly asks the Hindus whether they did anything of the kind. He answers the question thus if in the negative and then draws the conclusion that the Hindus must be very unfit to play with the Presidency. Now says Mr. Tapia, the Hindus have no bowlers, because Messrs Baloo, Bandu, Date, Telpade and Deo are, in his opinion, no bowlers. What then are the Hindus going to do? (Surely they are not going to convert Mr. Tapia into a Hindu bowler and include him in the team). Mr. Tapia admits that the Hindus have some good batsmen Without a good wicket-keeper, Mr. Shashahari from Madras being not available, without good bowlers of the type of Messrs Mistri, Mehta and Balsara, the Hindus cannot, in the opinion of Mr. Tapia, be expected to hold their own against the Presidency. If, says he the Hindus wish to play with the Presidency they should select an eleven from all India (Mr. Tapia should have said the whole world?) not including Prince Ranji and some other prince, he has named, and then there is some chance of their doing something in the match; otherwise the Hindus stand the chance of losing all that they have obtained so far, if they persist in playing with the Presidency.

Is not the above very nice? May I ask Mr. Tapia, if it has been written by him after consulting his conscience? For, from his recent writings on this subject nobody took him to be so very violent and uncharitable. Or is it an inspired article? That sheer jealousy is at the bottom of this mischief, he who runs may read, Does Mr. Tapia think that his article will in any way discourage the Hindu cricketers? The Hindus by this time understand very well what value to attach to such vapourings. The idea of the Parsees incouraging the Hindus! So far as everybody is aware the Parsees have done everything in their power to throw the Hindus in the back ground. Mr. Tapia knows very well what the Hindu cricketers have achieved during the last five years, and he cannot have forgotten so soon the disastrous defeats inflicted on strong Parsee teams by the Hindus. Will Mr. Tapia says why when challenged by the Hindus to meet them with the full Parsi representative strength, the Parsis have always refused to play with the Hindus? If he is so sure of the inferiority of the Hindus why can not he even now call upon the Parsees to meet the Hindus and settle once for all the question of Parsee superiority? Mr. Tapia has surely no right to fall foul of Hindu cricketers, when he has himself seen with his own eyes strong Parsee teams defeated by the Hindus. But it is useless to try to convince those who are determined not to be convinced. The Parsees had better mind their own business and not interfere in a matter that does not concern them.—Yours, &c.

A CRICKET ENTHUSIAST.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS 1905.

THE results of the Commercial Examinations of the National Union of Teachers London, held in May last, at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce, Bombay, (received by this week's mail) show that from the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce 35 students have passed in Bookkeeping (22 in the first and 13 in the second class); 4 students have passed in Shorthand, and 7 students have passed in the Theory and Practice of Commerce. Three of Mr. Papa's students have passed in Bookkeeping. From Alyar's Night School, 2 have passed in Bookkeeping, one in Commercial Correspondence, and one in Commercial Arithmetic in the 1st class.

ADVANCED BOOKKEEPING.

1st class.—1 M S Banaji, 2 R D Bhabha, 3 R S Khodaeji 4 D A Suteria, 5 N F Mehta, 6 P A Mogrelia, 7 D D Umrigar, 8 B B Ramji, 9 D Soparriwalla, 10 V K Pansare.

2nd class.—1 N N Contractor, 2 E J Governor, 3 D J Toddywala, 4 R D Unwala, 5 B C Bilimoria, 6 N R Daruwala, 7 M D Dhatigara 8 B S Kanga, 9 B B Patel. 10 S B Patel. 11 J K Postwala, 12 R G Tilak, 13 M C Bakshi (Intermediate)

ELEMENTARY BOOKKEEPING.

1st class.—1 D M Banaji, 2 M D Batliwala, 3 E J Bhomshaw. 4 C J Marolia, 5 A B Shroff, 6 D P Dubash, 7 F N Gandhi 8 D J Karva, 9 P A Kharas, 10 H B Mehta, 11 A J Palkhiwala, 12 N F Sanjana, 13 N S Sethna, 14 S N Vadiwala.

2nd class.—1 D D Kanga, 2 S F Shroff, 3 R C Guzdar.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMERCE.—(Advanced.)

1st class.—1 M S Banaji, 2 E J Governor, 3 R S Khodaeji.

SHORTHAND.

Advanced.—2nd class D J Toddywala. Intermediate, 1st class D A Suteria, 2nd class R D Bhabha' Elementary 1st class, R D Unwala, G V Shrotre, in Commercial Correspondence, (2nd class) and in Commercial Arithmetic, (1st class.)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

THE LAST TEST OF RELIABILITY

To go searching the highways for dust at this season of the year may seem somewhat of an incongruous proceeding, for, as a rule, any road will yield dust enough and to spare. Nevertheless, yesterday, a party of motorists travelled out, some thirty-five miles away from London, with a view of finding a really terrible piece of road on which to test a new car, which was claimed to be comparatively dustless. The car in question is a 15-h.p. Spyker, with the underneath part of the "chassis" so disposed that a minimum of eddies are produced by its passage over the ground. The whole frame sits higher than is usual, suggesting almost a return to the high frames possessed by the earlier cars. From the front of the engine to the the back of the gear-box metal sheeting is fixed and arranged so that a smooth surface is everywhere presented. The fly-wheel in many cars is a prolific source of dust. Behind the gear-box is the live axle, and the rather thin case of the differential, and the exhaust-box.

The exhaust is one of the worst offenders in all cars, so far as dust is concerned. In the new Spyker the exhaust-box rests high above the ground and lengthways, and a pipe leads therefrom to a position between the back wheels. The exhaust gas issues from the pipe at a pressure of about 30lbs. to the square inch, and spreads out fanwise, thus preventing that rarefication of the air usually created by the passage of a car, and the consequent raising of dust. The actual demonstration consisted of running a selection of cars and a pair-horse carriage down a hill on a dusty piece of road a few miles beyond Luton. After an ordinary Spyker car, a Hotchkiss, a B.A.C.S., a Fiat, and other vehicles were successful in almost smothering the spectators, the new Spyker came down making a comparatively insignificant amount of dust—in fact, scarcely more than the amount made by the pair-house carriage. There was an even better opportunity of observing the dustlessness of the car during the journey to and from the place of the demonstration. Cars would pass and be passed surrounded by clouds of dust, stretching upwards and enveloping them; the road immediately behind the new Spyker, on the other hand, would be practically dustless, but fifteen or twenty feet behind small, scattered eddies of dust would appear, extending two or three feet from the road and reminding one very much of the patches of mist one often sees rising from damp grass in the evening. Still further away these eddies of dust would spread, but at no time were they sufficient to obscure the road. The essential remedy of the dust nuisance is, of course, proper roads, No car can ever be absolutely dustless on dusty roads, but this new Spyker, which is being introduced by the British Automobile Commercial Syndicate, is undoubtedly the nearest approach yet attained to perfection in this respect.

There is an exceedingly interesting contest now in progress in France between an English touring car and a French touring car. The first has already been in use for something like forty thousand miles, and the second for about thirty thousand miles. The contest has arisen by a M. Mejan claiming that France holds the motor reliability record. To decide the point an eighteen horse-power Siddeley has been sent over to compete against a twenty-four horse-power De Dietrich. The course is to be run over a distance of four thousand four hundred kilometres, to be covered in fifteen days, and the route embraces the north, south, east, and west of France. Each car is to carry four passengers, and repairs are only permitted with the touring kit in the running hours per day, without any outside help, with the exception of tyres. The English car carries a friend of the French competitor, and the French car contains a friend of the English driver, and these "enemies in the camp" act as observers. To make it worth the while there is a sum of ten thousand francs a side. The affair is not a race, but distinctly a trial of reliability.

Mr. Cathcart Wason is a very inventive gentleman. He is continually thinking of new penalties for erring motorists and asking Government to consider them. One of his latest ideas is that magistrates shall have the power to impound the cars of offenders for a period varying from six days to six months. Of course, the "road hog" deserves all he gets, and many people think "something lingering" would, perhaps, chasten him; so that the Wason idea seems to just fit their thought. It really sounds rather good, but there are side-issues to be considered. At Andover, for instance, and all those places where the police make a hobby of traps and fines are indiscriminately levied, the authorities would have to build a huge garage to house all the cars impounded.

Boulogne was en fete on July 15, and when the starting gun was fired at 9·25 in the morning, every coign of vantage was thronged with spectators. A heavy mist had been hanging over the harbour during early morning, but at 7 o'clock it began to lift. Six racers, eleven cruisers, and three motor-fishing boats made the start, the seven absentees including the English racer Hutton II. and the English cruisers Mab and Comet. The giant Dubonnet with its 300-h.p. Delahaye engine could not get away until three minutes after the others, and then she ran straight out of the harbour instead of going round to the starting line off the coast. Mechanics had been working hard on her all night in consequence of her encounter on Thursday with the harbour wall, whereby she smashed the forward part of her hull.

At the start Mercedes-Charley and Napier II. immediately went to the front, the former soon forging ahead on her English rival. Not for long, however, did the Mercedes boat keep the lead, for her engine broke down, and she started drifting towards Calais. After a while Baron de Caters, who was steering, signalled to a fishing-boat, and the motor-boat was towed into Calais. Dubonnet could not stay the course, and the damage to her bows re-asserting itself, she sprang a leak, and was towed back to Boulogne half full of water. The order of rounding the mark-boat at Folkestone was: Palaisote, La Rapiere, Napier II, and Napier, all within a minute of each other. Palaisote afterwards broke down, and was towed in at 5·40 p.m. whereas the first two boats had finished before midday. On the return journey Napier II., being of a somewhat heavy build, was better able to stand the rough sea which had arisen, and cut through the water at an astonishing pace. Amid a chilly silence the English boat came in an apparently easy winner, but instead of making between the harbour jetties, which was the official finishing point, she passed outside the harbour, and crossed the imaginary line from where the start had been made.

No attempt was made to put the English boat on its right course. The finishing gun was fired, and Napier II. was timed in as having accomplished the journey in 2h. 24m. 47s. It was only when La Rapiere crossed the line in 2h, 25m. 50s. that the English craft turned and followed the little Panhard through the harbour piers. Her time was then freshly taken as 2h 27m 4-5s. Of the cruisers, the best performance was accomplished by the Mors-engined cruiser Forces Pas. Lord Howard de Walden's boat Napier was in third place, and only a mile or two from the winning post when a sea nearly swamped her. Her engines stopped, and though every effort was made to get them going again, she had to be towed in to Boulogne All the other vessels which failed safely reached harbour at Folkestone, Calais, or Boulogne.

Edison, the great inventor, is reported to have bought two White steam cars. There is, perhaps, a lot of meaning in this, because it points to the fact that his experiments in perfecting accumulators for electrically propelled cars, to enable them to travel great distances without having to recharge, have not succeeded. An electric car is the most silent, cleanly, and smooth-running of all automobiles, but its upkeep is prohibitive and its range of use very limited, so that Edison's probable failure is very disappointing. The King has added another car to his stud—a forty horse power Mercedes, with folding-tables, speaking-tube to the driver, and inside electric lighting. The German Emperor has bought a Fiat, so also has M. Santos Dumont; and they will have been glad to see how well these Italian cars behaved in the Gordon-Bennett race. The King of the Belgians has gone in for a Mors.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUG. 7, 1905.

EUROPEAN HEALTH IN INDIA.

COLONEL HENDLEY, I.M.S., though retired from the service, and now enjoying that repose and quietitude, which no billet in India can so well afford, is still interested in the physical well-being of those who were once his fellow-exiles. Up to about the time of the great Indian Rebellion of 1857, he says, the general impression seems to have been in Europe that a man who went to reside in such a country as India, had very little chance of seeing his home again, or, if he were fortunate enough to do so, that he would be sure to return with shattered health. The injury to and loss of female life was understood to be still greater and, although there were many instances of robust and healthy persons, who had resided a long time in the tropics, returning to settle down and live to a green old age in their native land, it was believed that they were exceptions to a general rule. As a rule, new-comers went down very early and even a casual glance at the tombstones in the old European burial-grounds will serve to show how short was the time the young men lived. The bulk of those buried out here, half a century ago, died between twenty and thirty years of age. And though Colonel Hendley does not think European health in India was nearly so bad as it was painted, it is certain that the average life of the European in India was not nearly so long as it is to day. Sanitation, a more efficient medical staff, better hospitals, and the more important still, more temperate habits account for this, as even men who have served from fifteen to twenty years in this country can testify. It was at one time believed that the man who followed round Government from Bombay to Mahableshwar and Poona, returning to the capital in the cold weather, had a better chance of health and long life than any other. But this seems to be an exploded idea and the healthiest man is he who takes the seasons as they come—in the order nature sends them—and who by regular habits, generous living and a sufficiency of not too violent exercise, lives a wholesome life, varying the monotony by an occasional run to the hills which acts as a tonic to his physical system and a furbisher to his mental. When this is more fully recognised we shall have less of the inconveniences we now experience as the result of the prolonged absence of Governments from the capitals and the Empire and the various provinces.

The improvement of European health is thus accounted for by a layman of experience. It does not differ much from the theory of Colonel Hendley, who, in "Climate" attributes it to improved habits, amongst the foremost being a greatly diminished recourse to alcoholic drugs and particularly to strong spirit, greater temperance in diet and perhaps in the use of hot condiments; greater regard for and better preparation to resist the heat of the sun and the use of more suitable clothing, a general impression that to be fully occupied both mentally and bodily is to ensure the best means of resisting prejudicial climatic influences; improved medical treatment of disease, both preventive and curative, including earlier removal to the hills or to other sanatoria or to temperate climates, better knowledge of the causes of tropical disease and, in consequence, a general diminution in the spread of epidemic disorders; improved sanitary and other measures which have been set on foot in recent times, amongst which are the provision of better barracks, more adequate and more pure water-supply for Europeans as well as natives; better conservancy and drainage schemes; and the general spread of more rational ideas on those subjects which have arisen with improvement and increase of education and particularly with the more free discussion of questions of the kind in the legislature and in the Press. Earlier removal of sick cases to the hills or to temperate climates is a point not to be ignored. It is, however, unfortunately customary to adopt this step as a last resort. Many a medical man has tried too long to cure a case and put it on board ship—just in time to permit the patient to die at sea. Something too might have been said as to the necessity for getting cases into hospital where careful and efficient nursing may be added to skilful treatment. It is, alas, very frequently only when the patient is in the last stage of sickness that he is carried to hospital, and his admission, hopelsss at so late an hour, merely serves to add to the percentage of unsuccessfully treated cases which create the wrongful impression that private treatment is best and most likely to secure recovery. Colonel Hendley disapproves the "Chumnery" system among young men where every thing is left to the khansama, who knows little of the quality of food and cares less so long as he makes money out of the daily messing allowance. Plain, simple and well-cooked food should be the aim of every house-keeper in India and doubtless would be, but for the prevalent slackness which is the general fault of every European male or female in India and which, perhaps more than anything else, is the direct enemy to good health.

Colonel Hendley advocates the consumption of water as the standard beverage, though he recognises the difficulty of keeping filters clean, if left to the care of native servants. There are, of course, many Europeans who know nothing of water except in their baths, and we would not say that these constitute but an inconsiderable minority. Anyhow those who drink water would be wise always to have it boiled, and those who must have something more potent are recommended to cultivate the Continental habit of sipping diluted wines rather than the pegs which the Briton persistently prefers. On the whole, says Colonel Hendley, the less alcohol that Europeans use in the East the better it is for them. For sportsmen and those who work in the open air, liberal use of strong drinks is dangerous, if not positively fatal. The sun must always be respected whether he can be seen or not and, if the head and spine be properly protected, there is little risk in working in the sun. India must indeed have been a terrible country in old times, when there was nothing to ameliorate the hardships of climate and pleasures were few, when leave was not easily procurable, when punkas were unknown, when top-hats took the place of helmets and umbrellas were rare or, even amongst Orientals, were reserved for kings and nobles, and when the belief existed amongst Europeans that only by the plentiful use of alcohol could the dangers of the climate be resisted with success. No wonder that officials, exclaims Colonel Hendley, died like flies, and that even little more than a century ago the English in Calcutta, who survived through the hot weather and monsoon months, used to meet together at the beginning of winter to congratulate each other on being alive. Ample rest and sleep are necessary, but too much sleep is positively injurious, and it is satisfactory to know that midday siesta is far less indulged in than used to be the case and in comparatively few stations now is work suspended in the middle of day. Occupation for both body and mind are the surest guarantees of health and the busy man does not break down nearly so soon as the man of excessive leisure or the naturally indolent. We are glad to find so undoubted an authority as Colonel Hendley advocating short rather than long visits to the hills. It is found that those who go for long periods fall sick much more frequently and much more seriously than those who take an occasional holiday. But after careful diet and the temperate use of stimulants, the most important factor in the improvement of European health, is the better preventive and curative medical treatment which is now provided. As Colonel Hendley observes, we need not go back to the days of copious bloodletting and semi-starvation on the one hand, or to those of over-stimulation on the other or to the period when ipecacuhanha and quinine were unknown. Old practitioners can still recollect the little use that was made of the thermometer, the excessive employment of drugs in large quantities, the carelessness in dieting, and the little that was known of the causation and best methods of treating diseases of an epidemic character, and above all, how little was done to prevent such diseases from spreading by attention to sanitation.

UNDESIRABLE NAVAL REFORMS.

REFORMS and alterations are being rapidly proceeded with in the Navy. The "King Edward" class is being pressed into service with the Channel Fleet with all haste, the "Commonwealth" and "New Zealand" having already joined whilst the "Hindustan," which has only recently left the contractors' hands will soon be ready. For many years ships delivered by the contractors were not ready for over a year, but now the idea that the contractor cannot fit out a ship is exploded and the "Hindustan" is almost complete in every detail. This means a large saving, for the old custom was to discard a large number of fittings on the plea that they were not dockyard pattern. But these are not the only changes. The abolition of naval instructors, although their number was small must be received with regret although it is the natural sequel of the new scheme of training. Under this cadets and midshipmen have a longer period of theoretical training in shore establishments and, when they go to sea lieutenants are told off to act as their instuctors. It remains to be seen whether this is practicable. Even if every ship has a lieutenant highly qualified in the subjects to be taught, it by no means follows that they are as well capable instructors. The majority of the old instructors combined their duties with these of chaplain and the chief item they had to teach was mathematics. They were not in a position to do a certain amount of special instruction which fell to the lot of the gunnery and torpedo officers, but they had the most difficult portion of the whole syllabus, for without a perfect knowledge of mathematics success, which, to a great extent, is synonymous with specialising, in the Navy is impossible. The result of the new regime seems likely to be a general decline in the standard of efficiency. It is rarely advisable to increase a man's work, especially if it be to turn him to something entirely different from his usual occupation, but the abolition of the naval instructors has the effect of turning lieutenants into school masters, a profession for which few men, admittedly, are qualified. There is one more reform which may be looked at with disfavour. The result of the short service system is that fewer boys are being entered. It is certain that the bluejacket trained from early boyhood and retained in the service until over forty is of vastly greater value than the man who is a bluejacket for a year or two and a Reservist for the remainder of his life. The Baltic fleet has shown the difference between the Reservist and the professional Bluejacket and, while the difference in the English navy would not, one thinks, be as great as in the case of Russia, yet in the first line of defence we should see to it that the conditions are such as to produce the best article possible. The effect of these changes will not be manifest at once, but it will be fatal to leave the finding out to a time when it is too late. By all means have a Naval Reserve, the larger the better, but it must not be formed at the expense of the efficiency of the Navy itself.

GAMBLING OR BUSINESS?

THE decision by the Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the case of Nundo Mull vs. Keshab Prasad is one of the greatest importance to a very large portion of the trading community of Bombay and one which might well be settled definitely in the High Court. Seeing that at least seventy-five per cent. of all the transaction in stocks and shares are speculative and not for investment, this decision renders the business of a stock-broker almost impossible. The traffic in "futures" is a very large one and no amount of legislation will put a stop to it. Neither is it altogether desirable that it should do so. Any attempt to suppress gambling must meet with approval, but no hard and fast line can be drawn between gambling and perfectly legitimate business in dealing in futures. To prohibit such purchases would be to put a very serious obstacle in the way of business houses desirous of buying in the best market by contracting in advance for a price which is likely to be advanced when the goods are actually needed. It were idle to deny that every commercial transaction, where buying and selling is conducted by the same hands, contains some element of gambling, and an attempt to alter the laws of commerce in Bombay alone were as futile as it would be foolish. The effects, however, would not stop here. Every buyer of produce with a fluctuating price would have the power to disown his bargain when he found a fall in the market and a possibility of purchasing at a cheaper rate, while the seller, if the market rose, would only have to state that he did not hold the article in question and only sold in expectation of a fall to obtain legal aid in the commission of a fraud. The enforcement of such a reading of the law would, therefore, bring local trade to a standstill. There is one more and even more important consideration. A large portion of the trade of Bombay is sea-borne, i. e. with other countries all over the world, and Bombay merchants would be left at the mercy of the market fluctuations of the world without having any protection by skillful buying and selling according to their estimate of the rates of supply and demand. One has only to look at the cotton crop to appreciate how necessary it is that dealers should have the right to buy or sell when the price best suits their purposes. The question of intention at the time of the transaction is one which, in the Courts, must depend on hard swearing which brings up the further question of the value of a gambler's oath in gambling transactions. The decision in the case in point can only act as an aid to sharp practices, to call them nothing else, and a deterrent on the carrying out of legitimate business.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Aden on 3rd August.

THE Civil administration at Port Arthur was inaugurated on the 25th ultimo, Mr Nawakami being at its head.

REPORTS from the Kangra Valley show that no serious landslips have occurred since the rains set in throughout the earthquake area.

MR. RISLEY, Home Secretary, arrives in India by the mail steamer on the 11th instant, and resumes his appointment at Simla.

LORD KITCHENER'S scheme for the detailed formation of the new Army Department will shortly be considered by the Government of India.

THERE has been sharp fighting in Saghalien and a big battle is expected near the Tumen which is in flood and has cut off the Russian troops.

THE question of the possible electrification of the Kalka-Simla Railway may engage the attention of the Government of India at no distant date.

THE Peace Plenipotentiaries have arrived at Oyster Bay and have been formally received by President Roosevelt. Japan has been granted precedence.

PLANS have been prepared for the new cantonment, 4 1/2 miles from Nowshera, on the road to Mardan. It is proposed to place there a Cavalry Brigade with Horse Artillery.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th July 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 308,876 mds. and Rs. 69,642 in the earnings.

MAJOR-GENERALS CHRISTOPHER and Sir A. J. F. Reid, India Army, are granted good service pensions in the place respectively of the late Lieutenant-General Nicholson and Major-General Delafosse.

SPECIAL Telegraphic arrangements will be made in connection with the forthcoming Royal tour in India. Additional wires are being erected to various points. These will be most useful hereafter for public purposes.

A SEVERE check has been delivered to autocratic power in Russia by the defeat of the Reactionaries on the question of the passing of Bills by the National Assembly. There has been another conflict between Cossacks and strikers.

THE Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, M. R. A. C., I.C.S., who has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Sir James Monteath took up his duties on Saturday.

COLONEL Wahab, who has been gazetted Deputy Surveyor-General, is unable at present to take up his appointment owing to ill-health. Hard work in connection with the Aden Boundary Commission is responsible for his indisposition.

MESSRS HARLAND AND WOLFF OF BELFAST, are reported to have secured an order from the British India Steam Navigation Co. for two very large steamers for its Eastern passenger trade, one of which is to be fitted with turbine engines.

COLONEL EDWARDS, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, will leave Simla on Sunday on a brief tour to Calcutta, Dehra-Dun and Saharanpur in connection with the selection of horses for the use of the Royal tourists and the Viceroy's guests in the winter.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR J. R. L. MACDONALD recently presented to the Royal Engineers Mess at Chatham a handsome piece of plate, subscribed for by the Officers of the Corps who took part in the Tibet Expedition and intended to commemorate that service.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 17th June, amounted to Rs. 2,583, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 696. Total earnings from 1st January to 17th June, were Rs. 53,163, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,091.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 17th June amounted to Rs. 19,275, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 6,913. Total earnings from 1st January to 17th June were Rs. 5,21,554 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,42,230.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 17th June, amounted to Rs. 4,136, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 251. Total earnings from 1st January to 17th June, were Rs. 1,02,515, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,416.

THE STORY OF WHITBY JET.

WHITBY jet is commonly admitted to be the very best in the world. It was worn here before the Roman conquest, and you find it in the tumuli of the Bronze Age that are scattered all over the North Yorkshire moors. In our country jet is Yorkshire's only, and its working is a Whitby monopoly. It occurs not only in the cliffs on both sides of Whitby from Robin Hood's Town to Staithes, but also a score of miles away inland—on the moors above Ayton and about Rosebery Topping, in Bilsdale, and a few parts of Cleveland. But the jet from the Staithes district is the best and the most plentiful. It is found embedded in bituminous shales, and is dislodged in irregular, isolated pockets, generally likened to logs of wood flattened by intense pressure Some of these big pieces were in the heyday of the trade sold for £100 in Whitby market. Geologically jet remains more or less of a problem. It has been called a carbonaceous mineral or a kind of petrified wood, and it has been suggested that logs of wood have been floated by some river until they have found a resting-place and got covered with a deposit of fine black mud, beneath which the decay of the saturated wood has proceeded slowly. It is also thought that bituminous matter may have been distilled from the decaying vegetation and deposited between layers of shale.

I have recently visited several of the old jetticks on the cliffs about Withby—gloomy tunnels driven into the cliff face at different levels, sometimes perilously near the waves, and nearly always difficult of access. I could see that the bituminous shall had been systematically mined at its outcrop, the outer walls of the tunnels being so soft as to break easily between one's fingers. One hole I penetrated measured 15 yards from the aperture to the blank wall, at the foot of which there was a basin of greasy water. Outside lay heaps of weed-grown rock and soil; the barrow man had not wheeled it an inch further than he was forced. If he worked near enough to the sea he would leave it for high tides to carry off and distribute. Prospecting for jet became, in later times at least, as much of a lottery as gold-digging. Prospectors in humble station would stake their little all in a lease-claim, bring their sons, and let themselves down the cliff by a rope to begin their day's work. They might labour strenuously for months without finding the smallest pocket, or after getting out several tons of rock they might reach treasure at length, only to find it brittle or soft and worth not more than 2s. 6d. a pound. But jet digging, where luck favoured, might result in a week in the value of six months' hard work.

Thirty years ago over 2,000 skilled jet carvers and turners found regular employment at Whitby, some of them earning as much as £4 per week; these were the leading artificers. After the death of the Prince Consort £2,000 a week was paid out in wages among the designers, carvers, and finishers. Whitby, for its size, was one of the most prosperous towns in England. The fashion raged for jet crosses, beads, necklaces, brooches, bracelets, pendants, bases and souvenirs; everybody admired its lustre, for it was so hard and of such a compact texture as to be readily carved or turned on the lathe, and when finished with rouge, such as silversmiths use, it took the highest polish. The fashion of jet outlasted the period of Court mourning many years; it remained as an article of everyday wear, and up to twenty years ago its manufacture kept as many as 1,300 workers.

The decision which seemed to sign the death-warrant of the Whitby industry came with a suddenness characteristic of fashion. Society decreed that, as ornaments of jet had become by far too common, they must be discarded by all persons of good taste. The fact was that inferior and even spurious jet was sent over here in such quantities from Spain, Germany, and France that our markets became overstocked, and the prices of the English article fell so considerably that jet became a plaything for children. Rather over twenty years ago Spanish vessels cargoed principally with jet—of a kind—would unload in Whitby harbour by broad daylight. The foreign jet was soft and of coarse texture; it was affected by the weather, lost its lustre until it resembled coal, and within a few short years began to split and crumble. There could not possibly be such delicacy of curve nor such fine pointing in this foreign jet. To-day the English and foreign jets sold by all respectable dealers are classified and guaranteed by trade marks, Such was the slump in jet that Whitby merchants and jewellers suddenly found themselves with great stocks of valuable trinkets, carved with the highest regard to art, and no demand for them. Much of their stock in trade has from that time to this remained stowed away in garrets and lumber-rooms. Of the bankrupt jet-diggers many have passed to their final account, and it must be getting on for a quarter of a century since the last jetticks were deserted. The artificers have gone, leaving Whitby to recover from the loss of an industry which was reckoned to be of more importance than its shipbuilding or fishing.

The insignificant jet trade is to-day a summer one, for if the visitors did not purchase a few little jet souvenirs and nicknacks, narrow blouse brooches, and bead muff-chains, the lathes would have to cease altogether, and jet-turning would become a lost art in England. On the occasion of the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and again on the death of Queen Victoria, Whitby deluded itself into the fond hope that its industry would get a new lease of life for a period, no matter how short. Vain hope! The retailers lessened some of their stock; in their windows may be seen as much unsold Real Whitby Jet as ever. In the shape of pins and brooches fastened on cards you may find it behind the one-foot-square panes of village post-offices, fly-flecked and dusty, or hung up at the village stores between sides of bacon, fourpenny combs, or haircurlers and bottles of acid drops. You will likewise see it in Bond-street amongst diamonds and silver-plate.

Few of the workshops remain; indeed, scarcely one of the smaller shops has escaped ruin. In darksome yennels, beneath wasting pantiled roofs, you may come across such places, and, peeping through a chink in the door, see through the mind's eye grimy or red-rouged figures still at work, making the foot lathes spin and hum. In one shop of considerable size, up a yard by St. Anne's Staith, the machinery stands in much the same condition as it was left a quarter of a century ago; one might, indeed, believe that the workmen had rushed to their jackets at the first stroke of six o'clock one afternoon and never come back again. Here beside the Esk, for probably many years, worked between forty and fifty men at full pressure with the space of only a yard between lathe and lathe. Herefrom fine works of art were sent to all parts of the kingdom. The machinery remains, rows of grind stones in fanly good condition and rows of lathes with flywheel and treadle attached, but in such a state that they could hardly be moved without dropping to pieces. Adjoining is another workroom about half the size of this, fitted up in the same way. with the office in one corner, the desks, drawers, &c. in "situ," though much the worse for damp and decay.—Harwood Brierley, in the "Manchester Guardian."

THE Government of India in the Home Department are making a careful search for all objects including documents and papers possessing historical interest with a view to supplementing the collection to be placed in the Victoria Memorial Hall, Cacutta. Several public bodies and likely persons have been asked to report whether they have any such objects or documents which they are willing to present or lend for this purpose.

As a result of the recent submarine accidents an associate member of the Institute of Marine Architects has come forward with a suggestion for the rapid floating of a submarine accident. He suggests that submarines should be fitted with steel-plate buoys, having a lifting power beyond their own weight and having their bottom plate the end of a 5-inch These buoys would fit into recesses in the submarine and be secured by trip-gear which could be operated from inside the vessel. If an accident happened and a submarine failed to rise to the surface the buoys would be released, carrying by their own buoyancy a line to the hawser. With a double lighter at each end steel girders it would be a simple matter to raise a sunken vessel by means of these hawsers.

THE EVE OF THE CONFERENCE.

PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT OYSTER BAY.

JAPAN TAKES PRECEDENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

M. de Witte and Baron Rosen paid President Roosevelt a visit at Oyster Bay, yesterday, similar to the one paid by Baron Komura and M. Takahira last week, with the object of paying their respects informally prior to to-day's formal reception of the envoys.

It is stated that the question of precedence to-day will be decided in favour of Japan.

The plenipotentiaries have arrived in Oyster Bay. The Japanese envoys were received by President Roosevelt on board the Government yacht Mayflower, the Japanese preceding the Russians.

THE OCCUPATION OF SAGHALIEN.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

A HOT ENGAGEMENT.

The following telegram was received on Friday night, by Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay, from his Government :—

"The Saghalien army reports : An independent cavalry force attacked and routed the enemy, south of Paleo on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, capturing two fieldguns besides ammunition wagons, rifles and ammunition. On the 29th ultimo, that force co-operating with reinforcements, gave a hot pursuit to the enemy to the south of Tauran. At 5 a.m. of the 30th ultimo, the enemy's parlementaire came to Tauran with a message of General Liapunov, Military Governor, addressed to the Commander of the army stating that lack of dressing materials and medicines, and impossibility of treating the wounded, compelled General Liapunov, out of sentiments of humanity, to ask cessation of hostilities. The Commander of the army replied that all military stores, all movables and immovables belonging to the Government and all documents concerning administrative and military matters be delivered, and that a reply to the above be sent to Hamdasa by 10 a. m., of the 31st ultimo.

"On the 31st ultimo, a Russian deligate, Colonel Tribiti, came to Hamdasa and after a conference with our delegate, General Koidzumi, accepted our conditions in toto. Liapunov with about seventy officers and 3,200 men surrendered and were taken prisoners."

RUSSIAN FORCE CUT OFF.

Big Battle Expected.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Russians on the south bank of the River Tumen have been completely cut off by floods following on heavy rains. Meanwhile several strong Japanese columns are reported to be advancing through Northern Korea, threatening their positions.

The vanguard of the two armies have already come in contact.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

A New Treaty Wanted.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The "Morning Post" in a despatch from Washington states that China has notified to the State Department that she is sending Wutingfang, formerly Chinese Minister at Washington, to negotiate for a new exclusion Treaty.

DEMANDS OF THE COTTON OPERATIVES.

Employers' Resolution.

The Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation has decided to urge the whole trade to unite in rejecting the demand of the operatives for an increase of five per cent. in wages.

The Bolton employers have decided to enforce a five per cent. reduction.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

France's Modest Demands.

Reuter wires from Tangier that the French proposals to Germany are regarded as exceedingly modest, but though German approval is considered likely, the objections of the Moorish Court may prove insurmountable.

JUDGMENT IN A COLLISION CASE.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has affirmed the judgment of the Shanghai Supreme Court in finding the "Empress of India" solely to blame for the collision with the Chinese Cruiser "Quangtei" in 1903.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Kent has beaten Surrey by ten wickets.

The matches between Notts and Gloucester and Yorks and Hants were abandoned.

The following were drawn :—Worcester vs. Australians, Essex vs. Middlesex and Somerset vs. Sussex.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL AT PETERHOF.

Serious Check to Russian Autocracy.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Despite the opposition of the Reactionaries, the Council of Ministers at Peterhof has decided that no bill rejected by two-thirds of the National Assembly should be submitted to the Tsar's sanction and that if a bill is rejected by less than two-thirds, both the majority and the minority reports should be submitted to the Tsar who will decide between the two divergent parties.

This decision is important as it involves the introduction of first check of the autocratic power.

STRIKERS ATTACKING COSSACKS.

It is officially stated that the strikers at Novorssisk in the Caucasia fired on a detachment of Cossacks, killing one.

The Cossacks fired on the strikers, killing thirty and wounding twenty-two.

HONORS FOR THE PERSIAN ENVOY.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The King has conferred the Order of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George on the Persian Minister, who was the bearer of presents to his Majesty from the Shah last June.

THE MYMENSINGH SLANDER CASE.

APPEAL RUMOUR DENIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

It is authoritatively stated that there will be no appeal in the Mymensingh Slander Case.

THE ABOLITION OF FLOGGING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The British Indian Association has submitted a letter to the Government of Bengal urging that whipping should be wholly eliminated from the Indian Criminal Code or else that it should be inflicted for gross crimes and violence alone.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

A DOUBLE MASS MEETING.

Great preparations have been made for the Calcutta Town Hall meeting to-morrow on the Bengal Partition question. An immense procession will march through the streets from the northern quarter of the City to the Town Hall. The Burra Bazaar and Chandney Choke will be closed for the day, but the efforts made to induce the Indian Khillasis, most of whom come from the Dacca, Furreedpur and Chittagong Districts, to join in the demonstration have so far failed. There will be two separate sets of meetings in the upper and lower floors of the Town Hall at which the same resolutions will be moved.

SESSIONS JUDGES IN BOMBAY.

AN INCREASE IN PAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

A resolution, of the Government of India, is published to-day, raising henceforth the pay of Officers of the Provincial Service in Bombay, holding listed appointments as Third Grade District and Sessions Judges to Rs. 1,200 monthly and fixing Rs. 1,600 as the pay for Officers of that service holding appointments in the First and Second Grades.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Greeven, Legal Remembrancer, United Provinces, is placed on special duty under the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Merriman, 127th Baluch Infantry, is posted for employment in the Burma Military Police.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Warden, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, has three months' leave, Captain Condon to officiate.

Major A. J. Bannerman, Political Agent, has three months' leave.

Major R. B. Berkeley officiates temporarily as Political Agent, Kota and Jhalawar.

Major C. H. Pritchard has eight months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Wagle, Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, has one month's leave, Mr. Krishnaswami Chetti receiving a temporarily step.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. Shearme, C.S., is appointed Assistant Director of Statistics.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. W. J. Weightman, Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire.

Mr. F. W. Roberts, Executive Engineer, is posted from leave to Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

PRINCE BULOW has had an unusual honour bestowed on him. As soon as he received word that France had accepted the proposal for a conference on Moroccan affairs he hastened to inform the Kaiser of the good news. His Majesty at the time was on board the "Hohenzollern," which was anchored in the harbour at Swinemuende. When the Kaiser heard that his favourite had arrived, bringing "peace with honour," he ordered the "Hohenzollern" to be dressed and its crew to be paraded in their best uniforms at the top of the companion ladder. His Majesty assembled the officers of the ship and his own suite, and when Prince Bulow approached, the Kaiser, stepping forward, ordered the crew to salute, and led a rousing cheer of welcome to Germany's greatest statesman. It is stated that Prince Bulow was greatly moved by the demonstration in his honour.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

Though the suite which the Prince and Princess of Wales are bringing out from home this autumn is not as large as was that which accompanied His Majesty when he visited India, yet the total party to be accommodated will comprise about one hundred and twenty Europeans in addition to Indian attendants.

Extensive arrangements are also being made for Press correspondents who, it is understood, will be carried free over the Indian Railway system, about a dozen native papers being represented as well as Anglo-Indian and London Journals. In all, three trains will most propably be made up, the Press correspondents travelling up the first, the Royal party upon the second, while the baggage and attendants will occupy the third.

THE SUPERVISION OF EXCISE.

AN ATTEMPT AT UNIFORMITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The following has been issued by the Finance Department :—It is proposed to convene a strong committee, representative of the principal Provinces, to consider the progress of Excise administration in respect of intoxicating liquors and to promote reform therein. There is no intention to modify the general lines of excise policy which the Government of India have enunciated on more than one occasion, which consist in making the tax upon liquor as high as is possible, without unduly stimulating illicit production, and in restricting the number of liquor shops as far as is practicable. It is also regarded as important to secure that the liquor which is offered for sale is of a good quality and not necessarily injurious to health. It is recognised, however, that the details of the application of this policy in the various Provinces depends so much, not merely upon local administrative conditions, but upon the character and habits of the people concerned and that any approach to general uniformity is neither attainable nor desirable.

It seems to the Government of India that the diversities of the system which now prevail are greater than can be justified by the above considerations and that the experience of one Province might with advantage be utilised elsewhere to a greater extent than has hitherto been the case. It will suffice to note here, as instances of matters in which reform is specially required, in some Provinces the large areas still supplied by outstills, the crude and unsatisfactory character of some of the local distillery systems and the low rate of taxation of country spirit.

The duty of the Committee will be to examine the excise administration of each Province with reference to the above remarks, to consider how far it is calculated to give the fullest practical effect to the general policy which has been laid down and to suggest in consulation with the local Government, such alterations as may seem desirable, in view of local conditions and in the light of what has been found successful elsewhere.

The Committee's investigation will not extend to Burma where the principal excise problems are connected with opium and not with liquor, but they will visit all the other Provinces with a view to the investigation of the local excise arrangements and conditions. The Committee will be constituted as follows :—President, the Hon'ble Sir J. Thomson (Madras), Members, the Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta (Bengal), the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb (Bombay), the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Holms (United Provinces) and Major C. G. Parson (Punjab Commission). The Secretary will be Mr. C. G. Todhunter (Madras). The Committee will be convened at Simla about the middle of October next to arrange their programme of tour and settle other preliminaries and they will, it is hoped, be able to submit their report by the end of April 1906.

MINING IN BENGAL.

A COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

An extensive correspondence is published, which has passed between the Bengal Government, the Government of India and the Secretary of State upon the subject of proposals for making provision in Bengal for technical education in mining for students and for the instruction of persons already engaged in the mines, who desire to obtain a certificate of competency. A scheme has been sanctioned to be brought into effect at once, whereby a five years' course of mining instruction is arranged in connection with the Sibpur Engineering College, Calcutta. Eighteen months of the five years are to be spent in obtaining practical experience in some mining centre under a mining manager who will receive a fee of seven hundred and fifty rupees for each pupil.

The scheme provides for a number of scholarships to encourage students and also for the appointment of (1) a professor of mining engineering at Sibpur, (2) a travelling mining instructor to give lectures in selected mining centres, with Indian and other assistants. The pay of the two principal appointments is to rise to at least one thousand rupees each in five years, beginning with Rs. 750.

LATE ARRIVAL OF THE KARACHI MAIL STEAMER.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, Captain R. J. Rickford R. N. R., arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday, eight hours behind the usual time, having waited for the Persian Gulf Mail steamer Kapurthala, which was to bring the Gulf mail. The Kapurthala reached Karachi late, having experienced heavy weather in the Gulf and thereby missed connection with the Linga. The Linga left Karachi at about 5 a.m., on Friday without the Gulf Mail and arrived here at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday and transhipped the Karachi mail only. Then the English mail steamer Arabia weighed anchor at 5 p.m., and proceeded on her voyage three hours late. The steamer Kapurthala, which, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Gulf via Karachi, brought the Gulf mail to Bombay.

IT is understood that work will be commenced in the ensuing autumn on the earlier sections of the railway from Peshawar towards the Afghan frontier. The new line will take off from the North-Western Railway, probably between Peshawar and Jamrud, and will run to a point near Michni. It will then follow the right bank of the Kabul river for a few miles to Loi Shilman Khula. From here onward the surveys conducted by the engineers, beginning with Colonel Macdonald and containing to more recent times, have shown that there are two available routes viz., through Loi Shilman to Shilman Ghakke, or along the south bank of the river by the line commonly known as the Kabul River Railway. It is not known which of these two alignments will be adopted by Government. The question of a railhead cannot, of course, arise for some time, but when it is taken up it will presumably be a matter for friendly arrangement with the Amir.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 5.

THERE was a large gathering to witness quite a good day's sport here to-day. "Settler" proved a popular win although "Grey Fox" had a large following, but the sensation of the day was when "Loffy" went out at 50 to 1 and won hands down. She made all the running and won by a length. The victory of "Judy" over "Gun Metal" must be assisted to the clever riding of Evans, who has evidently learned some useful tips about starting during his sojourn away.

The events were as follows :—

The Hurdle Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. For horses which have not won Hurdle race value Rs. 500 or over. W. A. and C. raised 2lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1902 race value Rs. 150 or over, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 18lbs. Winner since the above date race value Rs. 200 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances. Horses which have never started for Hurdle race value Rs. 400 or over, 7lbs. Distance.—1 1-4 miles over 6 flights.

Mr Locke's Baron II, 10st 7lbs.....L C Hoyt 1
Mr H B Pike's Musketeer, 10st 7lbs.....Major Crawley 2
Aga S Shah's Slowsure, 10st 3

Also ran :—Firewater Victory.

Betting.—Even Baron II, 2 to 1 Firewater, 6 to 1 the others.

The Little Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under, new measurement, which have never won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over. 13-3 to carry 9st 12lbs. W I Allowances.—Ponies which have never won race value Rs. 900 6lbs.; Rs. 200, 12lbs.; (not accumulative.) Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs. G A Md., Saif and Kapadia's Settler, 7st 10lbs ..... A Hoyt 1
Messrs. M G. and A Nanjis Grey Fox, 9st Foster 2
Mr Peels British India 8st 5lbs .....Oomerkhan 3

Also ran :—St Gris, Jamrood and Sir Robert.

Betting.—Evens Grey Fox, 6 to 4 against Settler, 6 to 1 and longer Odds the others.

Won very comfortably by two lengths from Grey Fox. British India third, St. Gris fourth. Time—1m, 24 1-5sec.

The Arab Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50 For Arabs which have never won flat race value Rs. 2 000 or over. W. A. raised 10lbs. Allowance.—Horses which have never won race value Rs. 1,400 6lbs.; Rs. 900, 12lbs.; Rs. 200, 18lbs.; Rs. 100, 28lbs. (not accumulative) Ponies 14 hands and under new measurement, 5lbs. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr Kassim Jurji's Laffy, 7st 11lbs. Cd. 7st 13lbs Southall 1
Mr J Jacob's Asad, 6st 13lbs.....Kamad 2
Messrs. M. G. and A. Nanji's False Start, 8st 4lbs..... Foster 3
Mr L H Spencer's Vasco, 8st. 4lbs.....Heeroo 4

Also ran :—Arabian Flag, Hadhur, Bendigo, Young Kaiser, Young Mosumma and Antonio.

Betting.—7 to 4 False Start, 4 to 1 Hadhur and Vasco, 5 to 1 Bendigo, 8 to 1 Arabian Flag, 50 to 1 Laffy.

Won by a length. Time—1-56 1-5 secs.

The August Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. For horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1903. W. A. and C. raised 7lbs. Allowance. Horses which have never won race value Rs. 1,400 7lbs.; Rs. 900 14lbs.; Rs. 200, 21lbs.; Rs. 100, 28lbs. (not accumulative). Ponies 14-2 and under, 7lbs. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr S D Mehta's Blue Blood, 8st.....Robinson 1
Kour Saheb of Patiala's Adelaide, 9st...Southall 2
Messrs M G and A Nanji's Tubal Cain, 9st 7lbs Foster 3

Also ran :—Rossi, Hande'lian, Jubilant, Rushbrooke.

Betting.—Evens Blue Blood, 5 to 1 Rossi, 6 to 1 Tubal Cain and Jubilant, longer odds the others.

Won by a short 1-2 length, Tubal Cain was third and Jubilant, fourth. Time—1m, 18 secs.

The Little Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties. Winner since 31st March, 1903 race value Rs. 150 or over, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; three times, 12lbs. oftener, 18lbs. Distance,—6 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's Dilerjung 9st 5lbs. ...Robinson 1
Mr M Talib's Mardin, 8st 9lbs.....C B Mahomed 2
Mr D Essack's Girjistan 7st 13lbs.....Southall 3
Mr A Ameer's Caravan, 8st 2lbs.....Syed 4

Also ran—Dayar, Tindale, Huddal, Calcutta, Shah Alum, and Darby.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Darby, 4 to 1 Dilerjung and Calcutta 5 to 1 Mardin, 6 to 1 Girjistan, longer odds the others.

Girjistan streaked away with the lead, but was soon joined, by Darby who led the rest of the field by two lengths Calcutta looked like coming up when Darby fell back, but Girjistan kept on and Dilerjung assumed the lead Robinson timing his effort neatly. Mardin came with a run on the outside and snatched second place. Time—1mn. 24sec.

The Medium Pony Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over since 31st March, 1904. Distance,—6 furlongs.

Mr R J Hunter's Judy 8st 1lb.....Evans 1
Mr J C Galstaun's Gun Metal, 9st 11lbs...Robinson 2
Mr Artin Essayie's Koko, 8st 13lbs.....Heeroo 3

Also ran,—Arditi, Solace, Virbala, Picture.

Betting.—5 to 2 Solace, 4 to 1 Gun Metal and Koko, 6 to 1 Judy, 6 to 1 Picture, longer odds the others.

Judy who won by a neck. Solace was fourth.

The Cloud Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14-1 and under, new measurement. 14-1 to carry 11st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties. Winners since 31st March 1903, race value Rs. 150 or over; once 4lbs; twice, 10lbs; oftener, 18lbs. Distance,—5 furlongs.

Mr L H Spence's Zurriff 10st 4lbs...Capt Melville 1
Capt Davie's Lomond, 10st 11b.....Capt Meynell 2
Mr W H Anderson's Mitre, 9st 11lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran.—Orchid, Mirza.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Zurriff, 5 to 2 Lomond, 4 to 1 and longer odds the others.

Zurriff won easily.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY TELEGRAPH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

A CRICKET match was played to-day on the Gymkhana ground between the above teams. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut Airy, c & S De Silva, b Dudley	24	b Dudley	34
Lieut Plumer, l-b-w, b Moore	2	c and b Dudley	10
Lieut Finlayson, b S S De Silva	8	not out	44
Capt Bose, c Edie, b S S De Silva	10	not out	15
Lieut Yates, l—b-w, b S S De Silva	19	c and b Dudley	4
Capt Hooper, c Dudley, b S S De Silva	12	Did not bat.	
Mr Holman, c Edie, b S S De Silva	5		
Lieut J A Yates, b Netscher	5		
Lieut Shaw, c A De Silva, b S S De Silva	0		
Lieut Gordon, not out	8		
		Extras	1
Total	93	Total	108

Capt Geoghegan was absent in first Innings.

I Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY TELEGRAPH.

H Netscher, b Airy	4	c Geoghegan, b Shaw	5
A De'Silva, b Geoghegan	17	c Finlayson, b Shaw	0
Nigel Jones, b Yates	26	not out	2
A Moore, c Yates, b Shaw	37	c Airy, b Geoghegan	15
S DeSilva, b Geoghegan	9	not out	2
G Edie, c Holman, b Airy	1	c Finlayson, b Geoghegan	3
H Cassels, c Holman, b Geoghegan	4	c Finlayson, b Shaw	0
Dudley, did not bat		Did not bat.	
V DeSouza, b Geoghegan	6		
A Speechly, c Plumer, b Hooper	3		
N U K Leslie, b Geoghegan	0		
Extras	7	Extras	3
Total	114	Total	30

DEPARTURE OF SIR JAMES MONTEATH.

After giving over charge of his office as senior member of His Excellency the Governor's Council to the Hon'ble Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, M. R. A. C. I. C. S., on Saturday, Sir James Monteath, K. C. S I, walked across from the Yacht Club to the Apollo Bunder, accompanied by Mrs Muir-Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Mr Muir-Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Mr J L Jenkins, Commissioner of Customs; Mr P R Cadell, Collector of Bombay; Mr Justice Batty, Mr S M Edwardes, Mr. J Monteath, and Major Lee, Military Secretary to H E the Governor. There were also present to meet him under the Pavilion, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr P B Joshi, Mr A F Boyd, and Mr F Ingle. After shaking hands with those who came to meet him, and being garlanded, Sir James proceeded to the Customs steam launch which was placed at his disposal, when the Honourable Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, called for three cheers for the departing Councillor, which were heartily given. The launch then proceeded to the Mail steamer Arabia. At one o'clock on Saturday, a salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the assumption by the Hon'ble Mr. J W P Muir-Mackenzie, M R A C., I C S, of his seat as an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay in succession to the Hon'ble Sir James Monteath.

At 5 p.m. as the Mail steamer Arabia weighed anchor and passed the Saluting Battery, another salute of 15 guns was fired in honour of the departure from India of Sir James Monteath.

Among the other passengers, who left Bombay on Saturday, by the P and O Co's Mail steamer Arabia were Lady Brooks, Sir William Clarke, the Hon Mr. Justice Harrington, Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and Colonel G H D Gimlette, M D., C I E, Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad (Deccan.)

THE BREACHES ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, Aug. 3.

THROUGH traffic will be resumed on Wadhwan Dhagandhra Section from to-morrow. One empty train starts from Wadhwan at 12-30 to bring in the passengers for Bombay, Bhownagar and Rajkote from mile 7/8 at which place, another train comes from Dhagandhra. Second train leaves Wadhwan on arrival of R, M, R, and B, G, J, P, and Morvi mail trains with passengers to be transhipped at mile 7/8 for Dhagandhra. This portion has sufferred the most, floods having overstepped the embankment which is about 6 feet high and scoured the line for about 700 yards. The rails were lifted bodily twisted and separated from their fish plates with which they are secured and drifted along about 800 to 900 yards. Through trains will not be able to run until the 5th instant, on this Section.

BHOWNAGAR, Aug 5.

The train services are completely disorganised owing to the breaches near Sabarmati on broad guage. The mail train which is advertised to arrive at Wadhwan, does not come there until 4 p.m., as it comes right away from Ahmedabad via Messana and Viramgaum. The passengers have got to pay Rs. 2 more for one second fare and rupee one extra for one 3rd class fare via Messana, not taking into account the sacrifice of time which one has to make. The B. G. J. P. mail train does not arrive in Bhownagar before 10 o'clock in the night and this thing has interfered with the "window delivery" of letters and newspapers, which takes place next morning instead of at 8 p. m. as usual on arrival of the train to advertised time.

The following official report was issued on Saturday :—

Information has been received that broad gauge trains are now running through from Ahmedabad to Viramgaum, a diversion having been put in beyond Sabarmati.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Royal Garrison Artillery met the Bombay Gymkhana on the Cooperage on Saturday afternoon in the Harwood League, and after a fairly interesting game came out the winners by three goals to nil. Play in the first half during which the Gunners netted the ball twice was very fast, the ball being carried from one end of the ground to the other. Weak play in front of goal lost the Gymkhana several opportunities of scoring and, indeed, in this connection the Gunners hardly showed any better form, their shooting being extremely erratic. The second half was more evenly contested the Gymkhana playing together better, but all their efforts were as in the first half nullified by poor form in front of goal. The Gunners succeeded in adding another goal to their score, the game ending as follows :—

Royal Garrison Artillery..... 3 Goals
Bombay Gymkhana..... Nil

A BLOW AT A MOGHUL.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of a reference made by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, regarding a decision of Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, Magistrate in Bandra, who had convicted Zuze Francis Rodrigues, a native Christian, of doing a rash and negligent act so as to endanger human life, and sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Tipnis stated that the accused was found drunk in the street at Anderi; he struck a blow with his stick on a motor-car that was passing by, slightly breaking the splash-board. The Magistrate had held that this act of the accused constituted the offence of endangering the safety of the occupants of the car. But Mr Tipnis urged that the accused might more properly be convicted on the charge of causing annoyance in a public street while under intoxication, under section 510 of the Penal Code, and a fine of Rs. 10 might be imposed, instead of the 15 days' rigorous imprisonment sentence awarded under the other section 336, which appeared to him to be unduly severe. On the day following the conviction, the accused had applied to him for revision and he had let him out on bail pending the return of the present reference. Mr. Justice Russell was for acting on Mr. Tipnis's recommendation, but Mr. Justice Chandavarkar held the accused's act to be not so very light as Mr. Tipnis had tried to make it out. In his lordship's opinion it did not matter if the accused was drunk; accused was drunk and so much the worse for him. The usual notice was ordered to be served on the District Magistrate about the proposed hearing of the reference, and eventually, the Appelate Court declined to interfere. Accused was re-arrested, and sent to the Special Prison at Thana to serve the remaining part of the sentence.

THE Shah of Persia, it is stated, is suffering greatly from the heat in Paris. He declares that Teheran is a breezy paradise compared with the furnace on the Seine. His Majesty is being fanned day and night by perspiring attendants, who now undertake the task in relays. One occasionally rushes into the room with the glad news that there is a breeze outside. Then the Shah makes his way to the balcony of the Elysee Palace Hotel, and sits clad in diaphanous robes waiting for the breeze that never comes to cool his fevered brow. There is one relaxation left to his Majesty. The stream of begging-letters never subsides. They flow in at the rate of a couple of hundred a day, and amuse his Majesty greatly. A perspiring secretary reads them all to the Shah. One from a thrifty father suggested that the Shah should provide his daughter with a "d.t." He promised in return to baptise all her children with variations of the Shah's name. Another impecunious one had a scheme for transforming all Persia into an orchard. He wanted a small loan on account.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Revenue Return.

DISAPPOINTING RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.

AN "ELASTIC" BUSINESS.

LONDON, July 21.

Now that the deferred tea duty payments have adjusted themselves, it is possible to obtain a better idea of the normal yield of Customs, but it must be remembered that the tea duty is now 6d. instead of 8d. per lb. Making allowance for this, last week's receipts were good, but the total to date is £956,000 behind last year's figures, which is much heavier decrease than was budgeted for. Estate duties, however, look as though they would make good any deficiency in that branch. Including £545,000 paid up on the new Exchequer bonds, the totals receipts last week were £2,450,000, while the expenditure amounted to no more than £761,000, as against two millions in the correspoding week last year. Exchequer balances are therefore increased by £1,689,000, but all the same the Treasury seems to be hard up, and notice is given that the £2,000,000 bills maturing on the 30th inst. will be renewed for six months, and that £500,000 of the amount paid off on May 13 will also be renewed.

The Home Railway dividends are all disappointing. Of the three declarations, that of the Brighton line proved least disturbing to the markets, because of the carry forward, which ran to £30,240, as compared with £23,340, so dealt with twelve months ago. As half the amount placed to the current six months would have sufficed to pay the extra ½ per cent., it is evident that the directors, by declaring only 3 1/4 per cent., are determined to retain a good balance for the carrying out of the experiments in which the company is now engaged, to meet the tramway composition. With the additional capital charges on account of the enlargement of Victoria Station, it cannot be said that the company has done badly. In the case of the Metropolitan, the reduction from 3 per cent. to 2½ per cent. has adversely affected that stock, and the price last night fell to 90 3/4. Whereas the carry forward a years ago was £21,236, the amount so treated at June 30 last totalled only £6,000. Further, there is no mention of reserve on the present occasion, although twelve months ago £11,500 was allocated for that purpose. With reduced traffic receipts and the appreciable addition to capital charges in connection with electrification, the company is undoubtedly being badly hit during the transition stage.

The City and South London line, by paying only 2 per cent., as against 2 1/2 per cent., admits that the electric trams are seriously affecting its profits. During the past half-year the earnings showed a decrease of nearly £4,000, and there are critics, not a few, who say that the company should adopt the one-fare system of the Central London, and so popularise a line which should do well in dense districts of South London. The Great Eastern distribution of 1 1/2 per cent. per annum, which compares with 1 3/4 per cent., means a reduction in the disbursements of nearly £20,000, just the amount the company was able to carry forward to the current half-year. In face of the published traffic decrease of £74,400 for the six months, there must have been a great saving of expenses, unless the earnings were much under-estimated. The directors of the District Railway did as was expected of them in announcing a dividend at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent. on the Four per cent. Guaranteed stock, as against 3 per cent, twelve months ago. The traffic returns for the past six months displayed a falling off of £6650, result due not only to competition, but to the disorganization attending the change from steam to electrical haulage. Disturbances are natural during the transition stage, but that is small comfort to the holders of the stock.

A circular has been issued to the British policyholders in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States which is a clever specimen of spicial pleading, but scarcely calculated to impress those who have followed the disclosures about the past management of the company. "Much to be deplored," it says, "as the actions criticised are, they do not for one instant affect the stability or strenght of the society. . . . The above facts will show that, so far from policyholders having any reason to be anxious regarding the welfare of the society or the security of its policies they hold in it, they can congratulate themselves (!) that they are connected with a society which has had the courage to take its own affairs in hand and eliminate from its midst everything that was inimical to the interests of the policyholders." Most of them, one would think, will open their eyes pretty wide at this statement of the case when they know how their money has been squandered, and when it is certain that a large portion of the paper surplus has already disappeared. Moreover, it is evident that the affairs of the society are by no means straightened out even yet. Mr. George Westinghouse is said to be responsible for a new mutualisation plan by which the capital, to consist of 5,000 shares, would be distributed among the policyholders—5,000 shares among some 600,000 policyholders.

Dealers in South African Mining shares must feel depressed at the usual monthly table of values. Forty-five representative companies are collated, and the total valuation at the mid-July settlement is seen to be 115 1-2 millions sterling. Despite the increased outputs of gold, it is shown that since December last there has been a depreciation of very nearly 40 millions, the present valuation being by far the lowest recorded during the last twelve months. In only two instances have values increased since the mid-June make-up, and the distinction belongs to Geldenhuis Estates and Jumpers. On the other hand, some of the decreases were considerable, the chief being Consolidated Goldfields £1,825,000, Rand Mines £1,450,000, and Johannesburg Investment £1,183,000. There is little comfort to be derived from the fact that forty-three out of forty-five companies have receded in value during the past month, and that the net decrease amounts to virtually 12 1/2 millions sterling, although some improvement has taken place since the figures were compiled.

The letters of allotment in the Japanese Loan bear out the forecasts made last week as to the system to be adopted. The small applicants, comprising a very large proportion of stags, are not to be liberally dealt with as on the last occasion, but they are not entirely eliminated. Applicants for less than £100 receive £20, those between £100 and £380 receive £40, those between £381 and £480 receive £60, and those between £481 and £1,500 receive £100. Thereafter the scale rises by £100 at a time, and applicants between £7,501 and £10,000 receive £500, while the big subscribers receive 4 or 5 per cent. Sales to secure profits reduced the premium a trifle but the market is strong and free, and all the stock offered was readily absorbed. The German portion of the loan has also been a great success, being covered about a dozen times over, and subcribers who undertake to keep the stock for a certain period receive preferential treatment. In New York the issue has been well taken up but small applicants will receive in full, and the large subscribers get 25 to 50 per cent. Altogether, Japan may be extremely pleased with the result of the operation.

Business in the clothing factories is still brisk, although the time has now been reached when, as a rule, the summer demand falls off. The weather is distinctly in favour of the trade, and there is a marked improvement of the purchasing power of the workers in the manufacturing districts, who are the clothiers' best customers. The special order department is quite as busy as it was in the weeks immediately preceding Whitsuntide. The run on summer goods is expected to continue well into August, and the prospects for the winter trade are considered good. Although the clothiers look forward to a brisk winter trade, this does not mean that they anticipate a revival in the demand for the overcoat. For several years past the output of this garment has been dwindling steadily. The public nowadays

ar heavier underclothing and show a
ndency to dispense with the overcoat
use a light rainproof material ... strong
r winter or summer ... ether, or
it with their ... ear. The ... serviceable
... winter patterns, and amongst these
... overcoatings occupy ... a small place, but the
lothiers expect a brisk demand for autumn and
winter suits in heavy serges and tweeds. South
Africa is still very disappointing as an outlet for
ready-mades, and the business passing with the
Cape is very small. It is mainly the home trade
which is keeping the machinery occupied.

Messrs. Ellison, of Liverpool, in their cotton circular say that a few weeks' favourable weather for the American crop may bring about a complete reversal of the present outlook, with the knowledge that a crop of even 10,000,000 bales next year, together with the surplus carried over from this season, will be considerably in excess of the requirements of the world on the basis of present prices. They consider that caution is necessary in buying cotton at 6d. per lb. The points to consider are the magnitude of the stocks undoubtedly held by the markets of the world, the certainty of a lessened demand, and the possibility of a cotton strike. So far as the Agricultural Bureau is concerned, it is sincerely to be hoped that the inquiries now being made of the conduct of the department may result in a full justification of the confidence with which its reports have always been received by those interested in the cotton trade all over the world.

There appears to be much profit in india-rubber and similar gums and their industrial appliance, at least in Germany. In the spring the Continental Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha Company of Hanover, which aftar an exceptionally bad year, owing to the high pieces of india-rubber and other raw materials and a rise in the cost of the textile fabrics treated by the Company was only able to declare a dividend of 33 1-3 per cent for 1904, as compared with 45 per cent for 1903, 50 per cent for 1902, 45 per cent for 1901, and 45 per cent for 1900. Nevertheless, a considerable extension of the works was decided upon. The new shares for this purpose to the nominal amount of £60,000 to be added to the existing capital of £150,000 are to be issued on August 2. They are to be entitled to half-a-year's dividend for the current year and have been underwritten by a syndicate at a price of 240 per cent, plus 5 1-2 per cent for stamp tax, and other costs of issue, or, in other, words, at a premium of 147 1-2 per cent, all told, on the face value. The holders of old shares are to be entitled to a preferential allotment of £60 worth of new shares to every £150 of old shares.

THE DUNMOW "FLITCH."

A TRADITIONAL observance which flouts at matrimony must seem to half the world, and that the better half, to be one of those more honoured in the breach than the observance, and there can be little doubt that the celibate monks of Dunmow Priory meant to scoff when they established the custom of presenting a flitch of bacon to harmonious couples. Cynics, on the other hand, may argue that a practical joke which has lasted some six or seven centuries without growing stale must embody a genuine criticism of life; but as Douglas Jerrold said, be it our pride never to believe it—never! The fact is that the cynics can take no comfort at all from the vitality of the custom, for the sentimentalists stole it and made it their own long ago applauding it, just as they applaud the irony in Mr. Bernard Shaw's plays, in a sentimental spirit. Thus it was in the sceptical latter half of the eighteenth century that the custom fell into disuse, and it was in the sentimental Mid-Victorian era that it was revived.

This, by the way, is the jubilee year of the revived flitch. The custom was revived after nearly a century of desuetude by a Manchester man, William Harrison Ainsworth. The last application for the flitch had been made in 1772, but the hopeful couple and their supporters found the gates of Dunmow Priory shut and nailed up in their faces, by order of the lord of the manor upon whom the duty of presenting the flitch had devolved on the suppression of the Priory by Henry VIII. It is said, indeed, that when the late Queen Victoria had been happily married a year and a day the then lord of the manor offered her the flitch, but even if this is true it was in no sense an application, and in point of fact the Queen is further said to have declined the compliment. It was the publication of Harrison Ainsworth's novel "The Flitch of Bacon" which revived interest in the old ceremony, and Ainsworth himself, being invited by a committee of the inhabitants of Dunmow to co-operate in a revival, gave the first flitch and contributed to the expenses. The ceremony took place on July 19, 1855, and Mr. Ainsworth presided over the court.

LAMARTINE (LIMITED).

A MOST curious lawsuit, which shows that under French law Mr. Gilbert's jest of "Myself, Limited," may be extended to "My Grandfather, Limited," is now before the Paris courts. The plaintiffs are three grandchildren of Lamartine, and they use a notary, M. Debard as fiduciary trustee, for having failed to divide among them the profits of Lamartine (Limited), a company formed in 1853, with a capital of £16,000, to secure the author who was most remiss as a business man, in the emoluments of his own great genius. The company has been handed down, and during 1903, and again during 1904, the defendant absolutely refused to distribute the profits of £330 and £770, insisting on putting the whole to a reserve fund. As the plaintiffs—three ladies—are poor, the hardship of such a course need not be insisted upon. It imputed to M. Debard that he has been actuated by spleen against the ladies.

ASTRAL REFRACTION.

THE atmosphere through which we view the heavenly bodies being curved like a watch glass, causes a certain deflection in their apparent line of direction as observed from the earth, and introduces a certain difficulty into the study of their laws of motion. M. Loeury has just laid before the French Academy of Sciences a device perfected by himself for correcting this deviation. Selecting two stars near enough to be viewed through one lens, he takes an exact measurement by means of two mirrors held in the hand like the two branches of a compass of the angle which separates them. This angle is, of course, always the same since the two stars always respond in parallel degree to the apparent movement of the celestial sphere. Any difference in the angle is, therefore, that of the atmospheric refraction.

THE Tokio correspondent of the Paris "Journal," states the "Central News" has interviewed Count Matzukata, of the Japanese Foreign Office, on the subject of the Peace Conference. With regard to the question of an indemnity, Count Matzukata declared that Russia was in possession of practically unlimited credit, and it was absurd for her to put forward a plea of poverty to avoid the payment of the indemnity demanded by Japan. He expressed himself as convinced that Russia would find the necessary money if she thought its payment would set a seal on peace. Speaking of the financial condition of Japan, Count Matzukata said that if war was to continue Japan was prepared and would willingly support still greater fiscal burdens. Japan, he said, had foreseen all and was prepared for all. He could imagine no eventuality which would find her unprepared. In conclusion, Count Matzukata expressed the sincere hope that when the war was ended Russia and Japan might be linked together in cordial friendship. Then, he said, the ideas of M. Witte would be allowed the free scope they merited both in European and Asiatic Russia, which, if they had been allowed to prevail in the first instance, would have avoided the sufferings of the present war.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

(DRAWN.)

THE fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Elphinstone College on the former's ground, last Saturday, furnished one of the most exciting finishes seen in a match in Bombay for some years, while the cricket shown was of a higher pitch of excellence than that of any previous match on the same ground this season. The Elphinstone College XI is one to be reckoned with nowadays, including as it does such players as Messrs P K Telang, J D Mody, M. Netsatkhan, H D Gimi, M R Parekh, S M Chotia, and, last but not least, Mr E A Wodehouse, and although Mr Telang was unable to don flannels on this occasion, it was recognised that the Gymkhana had a sufficiently formidable task with the bowling at their disposal to dismiss such a strong batting side for a reasonable figure. The Gymkhana team, in spite of the fact that Mr. Aston was appearing in it for the first time, this season, was by no means representative, among those absent being Messrs Nigel-Jones, Powell, who returned to Bombay last week, Ainsworth, Vines, and Captain Vans Agnew. Their places were filled by Messrs. H. E. Harrington, who made a welcome reappearance, L. Carroll, F. P. West, A. Priestley and C. L. Burns.

Mr. Cheetham lost the toss and the Elphinstone College had the advantage of first knock on a wicket which, however well it might last, was always bound to be easier in the first innings of a match than at any other period. As things turned out the wicket unlike those of the two previous Saturdays, lasted very well, and was nearly as good at the finish as at the commencement. The start by the Elphinstonians was curiously like that made by the Young Hindus the previous Saturday, the first wicket falling for 2 runs, that of J. N. Mody, the second (Parekh's) six runs later, and to complete this series of disasters Netsatkhan being out after seeing the first decade put up. At this juncture Wodehouse who was slowly playing himself in was joined by Chothia and a short but valuable stand was made, the total being carried to 39 before Chothia who had made nearly all the runs obtained while he was in, was smartly caught by West at square leg off Cheetham for a well played 22. Wodehouse was then joined by Gimi and the first named, who up to this had been very quiet, started forcing runs with great success, making some very fine drives and leg glances. Gimi meantime was not idle and runs accrued rapidly, the decades following each other at intervals of about six minutes. Cheetham rang the changes on all his bowlers, but without checking the rate of rungetting, and after the innings had lasted for about an hour and twenty minutes, the 100 went up with the two batsmen still together. It was at this stage of the game that a curious discovery was made in regard to the ball which was found to have completely lost its shape and to have a bulge near the seam. It was promptly discarded and the innings was continued with a fresh ball. Eight runs later Wodehouse, who had played excellent cricket and, as far as could be seen from the scoring tent, had made no mistakes, put his leg in front of a straight ball from Cheetham retiring with a well compiled 44 to his name. He played slow cricket at the commencement of his innings, but after he got set he scored freely all round the wicket. It was a fine effort and merited the applause it received. Antia, who filled the vacancy, failed to break his duck and left with the addition of two to the total. Dastoor succeeded and another troublesome partnership seemed probable, but with the total at 128 Gimi who had played lively cricket was dismissed from a smart catch by West off Cheetham. With Dastoor and Vakil together another prolific partnership was entered upon, the total being brought to 143 before the former left, bowled by Kiddle for 10. With Pleader in, Vakil started hitting out and drove Cheetham, who was bowling from the Gymkhana end, clean out of the ground amidst great applause. A few runs later, however, with the total at 154 a fast ball from Coombs got round his defence, and he retired for a merry 13. Engineer, the last man, now joined Pleader and after scoring a single saw his partner bowled by Coombs, the innings closing for 155, a far larger total than seemed likely when four wickets were down for 39 runs. Cheetham, Coombs, and Kiddle were all successful with the ball, the former bowling in much better form than his figures would seem to indicate.

With only a little over an hour and a half left for play, there did not seem to be much chance of the Gymkhana obtaining the necessary 156 runs to win and a draw was all that could in the circumstances be reasonably looked for. So well, however, did the first two batsmen do that when they were separated a draw had not only been assured, but a victory did not seem to be altogether a remote contingency, and a second prolific partnership for the second wicket turned the game into a fight against time and placed victory almost within the grasp of the Gymkhana. Cheetham and Aston went to the wicket first and from the start scored freely the first two decades going up as a result of twelve minutes' play. For about six overs after this the rate of rungetting subsided and the third decade took quarter of an hour in completing. Then both batsmen set to work to make hay of the bowling and set the spectators speculating as to the chances of a victory for the Gymkhana. Neither Cheetham nor Aston lost an opportunity of punishing loose balls and when a severance of the partnership was eventually brought about after three quarters of an hour's play, the total was 86. Aston, the dismissed batsman, claimed 36 as his share and played all the bowling, with the exception of the slow, with great confidence. His treatment of off balls was an education and one high square cut which pitched out of the ground on the Esplanade Road was quite the finest stroke of its kind that has ever been seen on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. He made all his runs on the off side, chiefly by delightfully crisp cuts and drives, which in accuracy of timing were a pleasure to watch. His innings included 1 six, 4 fours, 1 three, and 2 twos and had he been able to pay equal attention to the slow bowlers who bothered him a lot he would have nearly doubled his score. The advent of Priestley who succeeded witnessed a change in the tactics of Cheetham whose score at this time was 46. Completing the half century he proceeded to take charge of the bowling and after exactly an hour's play the 100 went up. Victory being now within measurable distance both batsmen hit out at everything and brought the total to 140 before Priestley who had scored 18 fell to a catch in the long field. The last 40 runs had only taken 20 minutes to make. A change came over the game at this stage, two more wickets falling without any further addition to the total. Wickets were now of course of no value, every run on the other hand being of the utmost value. When Priestley left quarter of an hour still remained for play and only sixteen runs were required to win, there was consequently only one thing to do and that was to force runs at all costs. Ward, who succeeded Priestley, started for an impossible run and retired without scoring. Kiddle who followed, met with no better success, being stumped off the second ball he received, also without increasing the score. Harrington now joined Cheetham with only six minutes left and put the first ball he received through the slips for three. The bell went almost immediately afterwards the total being 143 for 4 wickets or only 12 runs behind that of the Elphinstone College. Cheetham, who had contributed 82 not out, made a magnificent effort to win the match for his side. Before he had completed the half century he gave two chances, one to cover and the other to square leg, but these mistakes only detracted in a slight degree from the excellence of his performance. Afterwards when it became necessary to force runs at all costs he had several lives and enjoyed a considerable amount of luck. His innings included 10 fours, 1 three, and 5 twos. The following are the scores :—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Mr J D Mody, l-b-w Cheetham	1
Mr M B Parekh, c Sanderson, b West	3
Mr M Netsatkhan, st Sanderson, b Cheetham	6
Mr E A Wodehouse, l-b-w Cheetham	44
Mr S M Chothia, c West, b Cheetham	22
Mr H D Gimi, c West, b Cheetham	39
Mr J Antia, c Carroll, b Kiddle	0
Mr M Dastoor, b Kiddle	10
Mr D N Vakil, b Coombs	13
Mr Pleadler, b Coombs	5
Mr N P Engineer, not out	1
Extras	11
Total	155

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Cheetham	15	66	—	5
Mr West	7	28	1	1
Mr Ward	6	26	1	...
Mr Coombs	5 1	12	...	2
Mr Kiddle	7	12	4	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H Cheetham, not out	82
Mr A H S Aston, c Parekh b Chothia	36
Mr A Priestley, c Chothia b Vakil	18
Mr T C Ward, run out	0
Mr J A C Kiddle st Mody, b Chothia	0
Mr H Harrington, not out	3
Mr C L Burns	Did not bat
Mr L Carroll	
Mr E E Coombs	
Mr P ad D Sanderson	
Mr F P West	
Extras	4
Total 4 wickets	143

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	R	M	W
Mr Netsatkhan	6	21	...	...
Mr Vakil	13	40	3	1
Mr Parekh	4	18	...	...
Mr Wodehouse	4	14	...	...
Mr Chothia	8	46	...	2

WILSON COLLEGE vs ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This Match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Saturday last. Scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA

Abba, c Nanavati, b P Jamas	9
Ali Shah, c Mankar b P Jamas	3
G A Aziz, c Alcock b P Jamas	12
G B Bustani, c Dagada b P Jamas	2
T Mullaiji, c Alcock b Gaitande	19
Peer Mahomed, c Wadekar b Alcock	30
H C Tyabji, c Mankar, b Gundil	23
S C Tyabji, c Mankar b Gaitande	3
Fida Husain, b Gundil	11
Ghansar, not out	9
Jabir, b Gundil	0
Extras	12
Total	133

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Peston Jamas, b Mullaji	20
Wadekar, c F Husain b Ghansar	9
Wajifdar B M, b Mullaji	17
Alcock, c Aziz b Abba	19
Desai, b Mullaji	6
Gaitande, c Ghansar b Mullaji	0
Mankar, not out	20
Gundil, b Abba	0
Nanavati, st P Md b Bustani	5
Haldipur b Bustani	2
Dagada, st P Md b Mullaji	0
Extras	0
Total	98

GYMKHANA RESERVES vs EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

This match resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by an innings and 55 runs. Scores.

GYMKHANA.

Mr P R Cadell, b Charlesworth	24
Mr J H Macdonald, b Charlesworth	27
Mr C A Buss, b Charlesworth	0
Mr W J Reid, b Ryton	23
Mr H McNaghten, b Ryton	3
Mr C J Ainslie, l b w b Ryton	0
Mr P J Arnot, b Charlesworth	1
Mr Hughes Hallett, c Charlesworth, b Spolling	16
Mr E Comber, b Furbisher	29
Mr M W Hogg, b Charlesworth	6
Mr C M Gray, not out	2
Extras	6
Total	147

EASTERN TELEGRAPH.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings
Caine, c Comber, b Hogg	0	b Hogg	9
Blunt, b Reid	1	c McNaghten, b Hogg	3
Spilling, c and b Reid	11	b Hogg	10
Ryton, b Hogg	8	c McNaghten, b Ainslie	1
Barry, c and b Hogg	1	c Hogg, b Ainslie	17
Luck, st McNaghten, b Hogg	6	not out	0
Thomas, st McNaghten, b Hogg	0	st McNaghten, b Hogg	1
Wilson, not out	5	b Ainslie	1
Furbisher, c Macdonald, b Reid	0	c Arnot, b Hogg	8
Charlesworth, b Hogg	0	b Ainslie	5
Lower, b Hogg	4	run out	2
Extra	1	Extras	1
Total	37	Total	55

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

To take place in the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, On August 16th, 1905.

Sergt. Maj. Smith, 10th Hussars, Heavy-weight Champion of India, vs. Corpl. Smith, Lincolns. Heavy-weight Champion, British Army in India. 15 Rounds of 2 minutes under Queensberry Rules.

For Rs. 1,500 a side.

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For Rs. 300 a side and a purse presented by the Management,

Pte. McGill, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment vs, Corporal Gaffney, Connaught Rangers 10 Rounds for a purse presented by the Management.

Gunner Macay, 62nd Co., R. G. A. vs. Drummer Bollard, Connaught Rangers, 10 rounds for a purse presented by the Management,

Two other contests will also taken place.

Doors open at 8 15 p.m., Boxing at 9-15 p.m. (Bombay time) punctually.

Seats on Stage Rs. 20. Orchestra Stalls Rs. 15. First three rows Rs. 10. Boxes Rs. 10 per seat. Pit Stalls Rs. 5.

250 seats at Rs. 3 and 250 seats at Rs. 2 will be reserved for N. C. O.'s and men, in the Pit Stalls. These can be booked beforehand or bought on the night of the Tournament, but are unreserved.

Tickets can be obtained only from Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Managers.

THE MULJEE JAITHA MILLS.

AT the High Court on Saturday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, disposed of a good deal of Chambers business in the Sessions Hall. Among other things, a summons taken out by the executors of the late Gordhandas Sunderdas, of the firm of Messrs. Muljl Jaitha and Co., a Bhattia millionaire and mill-owner, was brought forward for disposal. It related to the rectification of the registers of the New East India Press Company, the Sind-Punjab Press Company the Khandesh Company, the Madras United Mills, and the Sunderdas Mills, and the putting in them of the name of Mr. Jamshedji Patel, of Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamshedji and Hiralal, solicitors, first on the rolls; also that Mr. Jamshedji and Mr. Lalji Naranji should be put down as nominees. The application was made by Mr. Raikes, who was instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamshedji and Hiralal. It was opposed by Mr. Davar, who was instructed by Messrs. Pestanji Rustim and Colab, on behalf of the abovementioned five joint-stock Companies. The grounds of opposition were that the placing of Mr. Jamsedji's name first on the rolls would give him the power of voting and talking. This was objectionable, but Mr. Lalji might be put instead. The latter was a business man, who was managing Muljl Jaitha's firm now; in fact, he was the sole man in charge; the was, besides, the brother of Gangabai, widow of Gordhandas. In reply to Mr. Davar, Mr. Raikes said that it was the desire of all the executors to put Mr. Jamsedji's name first. The Chief Justice said that he did not like to see attorneys taking up that position; Lalji was probably a better business man than Jamsetji. After some further arguments, the summons was adjourned for hearing in Court.

REFERRING to the growth of mushrooms in Burma a correspondent states that many attempts have been made in Rangoon with mushroom spawn obtained from England, but they were unsuccessful. The spawn was either damaged in coming out, or the climate is unsuitable to the English mushroom.

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Oxford Cloth Tennis Shirts	0 15
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Men's Tweed Caps, As. 8	0 4
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Colored Cashmeres 42" Rs. 1-4	0 14
Fancy Colored Muslins, As. 6	0 3¾
Fancy Colored Muslins, As. 7... ...	0 4½
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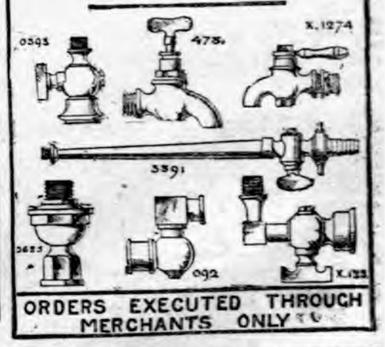

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OVERBRIDGES IN BOMBAY.

REPORT OF THE CORPORATION'S COMMITTEE.

THE following is the report of the Committee appointed by Corporation resolution dated the 12th June 1905 "to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report, on Government letter In the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, dated the 22nd May, 1905, regarding the construction of the proposed overbridge south of the Marine Lines station :—It was stated in the Government letter under reference that "the Railway Company are willing to commence the construction of the bridge south of Marine Lines Station at once and that the Railway Board consider that the B. B. and C. I. Railway must under any circumstances be continued as far as Church Gate and that the bridge should be constructed." The Committee thought that they would be assisted greatly in their deliberations, if the reasons that influenced the Railway Board in arriving at this decision were available to them. Government were, therefore requested to favour the Committee with information on the subject. The Committee also thought it necessary, before coming to any decision in the matter, to obtain particulars as to the state of the passenger traffic south of Grant Road and the Agents, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was requested to furnish all possible information on the subject. Copies of the replies received in response to these enquiries are appended to this report. It will be seen from the further communications received from Government that the decision that the line must remain, for passenger traffic, at any rate, as far as Church Gate Station has been arrived at after sufficient enquiry and careful consideration of the requirements of a large section of the public. The Committee consider that in view of the reasons advanced by Government it is necessary in the public interest that the line in question should be maintained and that therefore the construction of the proposed overbridge should be proceed with without delay. The Committee think it that the construction of the overbridge by the Railway Company will also include sloped approaches on either side. But before the Railway Company are required to construct the bridge Government desire to ascertain whether the Corporation would undertake to construct one or other of the alternative approach roads to the east and also the road on the west to Chowpatty referred to in the report of the Overbridge Committee. As regards the east approach, the Committee have no hesitation in recommending the Corporation to express their willingness to construct the alternative road down the Marine Lines, the question of the straight approach to the Framji Cowasji Institute being deferred until the Improvement Trust are in a position to carry it out, as a Street Scheme under their Act. As regards, however, the undertaking to connect the bridge with Chowpatty on the west the Committee are of opinion that so long as the Kennedy Sea Face is vested, under certain conditions, in the Bombay Improvement Trust, the Corporation should not accept any liability in regard to the matter unless Government can see their way to make over to the Corporation free of cost the area of the Kennedy Sea Face from Chowpatty to the northern boundary of the Church Gate Station for being maintained by the Corporation for the use of the public as an open space, and that if for any reason the area cannot be vested in the Corporation, then the construction of the road should be undertaken by Government themselves.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe has seen but not signed the report.

Mr. A. Muthrhead who was invited to join in the deliberations of the Committee, concurs in this report.

MR. BAPTISTA'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

Mr. Joseph Baptista is not prepared to sign this report for the following reasons :—With all the advantages claimed for it. I do not believe that Bombay would to-day tolerate the project of extending the Railway line from Grant Road to Colaba, if it did not exist at present. To my mind this is the determining factory. I would, therefore correct the blunder of the past and advocate its removal with the least possible inconvenience to all concerned. The information placed before the Committee is insufficient to justify the conclusion that he line between Grant Road and Colaba is indispensable. It is apparently admitted that the Church Gate Station would be made the terminus without any inconvenience to the every to travellers—if so, no overbridge would be necessary if a road be laid from Church Gate to Chowpatty along the Sea Face. Moreover, the Improvement Trust contemplate constructing a bridge not far from the site of the proposed bridge. This would obviate the necessity of the proposed railway bridge with very little inconvenience to all who would use the proposed bridge. I am willing to consult the greatest convenience of the greatest number but I do not think this would be neglected by dive ting the traffic to Victoria Terminus and providing an efficient tram service from Grant Road to Colaba. The chief objection is the increased cost to passengers but this I an economical fallacy cheap trains invariably mean higher rents in the neighbourhood so that the expenditure eventually balances so far as the tenant is concerned. All this discussion about convenience and cheapness is sure to force rents up. It is contended that the traffic is enormous for trams. The average number of daily passengers from "up country" is 1,588, but no inconvenience would be caused to them. They would take their victorias or "Jingling Johnnies" from Grant Road at very little extra cost, which long distance passengers would not mind. The number of passengers between "Virar-Grant Road" and Grant Road-Colaba" is 21 238, of which the number to Grant Road and from Grant Road should be excluded. This would reduce the number to 17 490. No statistics are available as to the average number of passengers from beyond Elphinstone Road Station. But this can scarcely be less than 18,000. These 18,000 could easily be diverted to Victoria Terminus. They would experience very little inconvenience indeed. The remaining number is 3,000 which, with the traffic between Grant Road and Church Gate, makes the grand total of about 10,000 passengers daily. This is no great obstacle, much less an insurmountable obstacle. To be scared by these figures provokes a smile. Under the circumstances I am not prepared to accept the conclusion of the Committee. I would warn the Corporation against accepting the burden of the white elephant, which the Improvement Trust has been endeavouring to dispose of for the past two years—the Kennedy Sea Face.

Letter to the President from Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Railway Branch, dated the 23th June 1905 :—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1345 dated the 22nd June 1905, in which you refer to the statement in my No. 1430 dated the 22nd May 1905, regarding the Marine Lines Overbridge "that the Railway Board consider that the B. B. and C. I. Railway must, under any circumstances, be continued as far as Church Gate and that the bridge should be constructed" and request on behalf of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider and report on my letter of the 22nd May, that Government will obtain a statement of the reasons of the Railway Board or of the Government of India for their decision and will furnish them to the Committee. In reply I am to explain that the Board of Directors of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company having in compliance with the request of Government, expressed their willingness to construct the proposed overbridge in accordance with the recommendations of the Overbridge Committee of 1904, and authorised their Agent to commence work on the foundations, a reference to the Railway Board was necessary before the commencement of work. The facts in connection with the overbridge and especially the need for an early decision in the matter in view of the approaching termination of the B.B. and C.I. Railway contract were, therefore, explained to the Railway Board. The Railway Board were made aware that important questions connected with Railway arrangements and facilities in the Island have for some time past been under the consideration of this Government and of the public bodies in Bombay. It was explained to them that one of the proposals put forward was that the B. B. and C. I. Railway should be cut off at the present Church Gate Station—Grant Road Station to be the terminus for the booking of goods and long-distance passenger traffic, and the section between Grant Road and Church Gate to be used only for the local, city and suburban trains; that in discussing this proposal the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had expressed the view that an electric tramway would suffice for the local traffic in that side of the Island and that the line should stop altogether at Grant Road. The Governor-in-Council informed the Railway Board that he entertained little doubt that the line must under any circumstances be maintained at any rate as far as Church Gate Station, to and from which a very large number of passengers are daily carried from and to places in Salsette; but that he considered that there should be a definite pronouncement on that point before the construction of the overbridge was actually commenced. The Railway Board were accordingly requested to say whether they wished that the Agent should put in hand the work on the foundations of the overbridge in accordance with the instructions he had received from his Board of Directors or whether they would prefer that the actual commencement of any work on the overbridge should be deferred until the questions referred for the opinion of the local bodies had been formally decided; and it was added that if they were prepared to decide without further consideration that the line must in any case be maintained as far as Church Gate, then there would be no reason for delay in constructing the overbridge. In reply the Railway Board intimated that they entirely agree with the Governor-in-Council that the Railway cannot, under any circumstances, be terminated short of the Church Gate Station and that consequently a bridge must be built south of the Marine Lines Station as proposed. I am to forward, for the information of the Corporation, and of the Committee appointed by them, a copy of the letter addressed by Government to the Chamber of Commerce in reply to their letter of the 7th instant, which has appeared in the newspapers. The former shows fully the reasons for the view of this Government which has been accepted by the Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT COMMENT.

Letter to the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, from the Secretary to Government P. W. Department, Railway Branch, No. 1719, dated the 28th June 1905 :—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 7th instant, and to reply as follows :—On the 13th August last, the Chamber and other bodies interested in Bombay were consulted with reference to six important questions relating to the extension of Railway communications and facilities within the island, and it was stated that, if it appeared desirable Government proposed to appoint a Committee for the purpose of reporting on them after personal discussion and hearing of evidence. The replies of two bodies specially interested have not yet been received and it has not yet therefore been possible to take further action with regard to these general questions or to make such reports as the Chamber regrets not having received. When the times come these questions will be fully investigated either by a Committee specially appointed for the purpose or by the Railway Board. The question of abolishing altogether the railway from Grant Road to Colaba was not one of those referred for opinion. A suggestion that there should be such abolition was made in the Chamber's reply of 10th November last, and has received the consideration which any proposal from so important body merits. This Government came to the conclusion that the adoption of it would cause such inconvenience to a large section of the public that it would be unjustifiable. The passenger traffic between station south and north of Grant Road is enormous. Full details are not available but some indication of it is given by the fact that for the period from 1st October 1904 to 31st March 1905, the average number of season ticket-holders between the Colaba-Cuarni Road section and the Grant Road-Virar section was 11,428 each of whom probably travelled at least once each way daily on working days. The total number of local and suburban passengers between Bandra and stations south amounted in 5 years ending 31st December 1904, to nearly 60 millions and the fares to 30 lakhs of rupees. The great bulk ar third class passengers who presumably belong to the poorer classes, and the season ticket-holders at any rate are carried for fares which no Electric Tramway Company could compete. It would be in the highest degree inconvenient for people who live in Salsette and work in Bombay, especially those who have luggage with them to have to change into tram cars, and for these passengers, most of whom have to travel within limited periods in the morning and evening could not be conveyed to and from Victoria terminus without a most costly extention of permanent way and stations in the most populous part of the town. It is most desirable for the relief of overcrowding that railway facilities should be extended instead of being curtailed, and the abolition of a section of a line on which perhaps more passengers are carried than on any other in India would in the opinion of the Government-in-Council be indefensible unless it could be shown to result in public advantages counter-balancing the immense public inconvenience entailed. There have not been shown any such public advantages. If the esplanade is connected with the sea-face by a road from the Framji Cawasji Institute and an overbridge south of Marine Lines Station and a road made along the sea face from Colaba to Chowpatty, almost all the amenities which can result from abolition of the railway can be secured. It is not improbable that the southern part of the railway will be electrified and in that case it will give less cause for offence than tram lines along the Queen's Road. That course will not dispense with the need for an overbridge, but the Governor-in-Council cannot concur in regarding it as necessarily unsightly, especially in comparison with an over-head railway advocated by the Chamber. Passengers will continue to be discharged on to the Queen's Road, but people who wish an uninterrupted drive from Colaba or the Fort to Malabar or Cumballa Hill will be able to get it, without using any part of the Queen's Road. Moreover under any alternative passengers would be discharged on still more eligible thoroughfares and in the decision of such a question the proper determining facts is the greatest convenience of the greatest number. It is not open to reasonable doubt which course will secure that convenience. The circumstances which render the construction of an overbridge south of Marine Lines Station urgent have already been made public. It together with a road connecting it with Carnac Road was recommended by the Extension Committee of 1887. The same recommendation was made by the Overbridges Committee in 1890, urged on by the Chamber of Commerce in 1891 and accepted by Government. Subsequent discussion caused delay, and on 15th November 1900, the Improvement Trustees requested Government to appoint another Committee to consider the location of the two overbridges which it was in the power of Government to call on the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company to construct in order that the question might be settled without delay. A Committee was appointed accordingly, and it also recommended the construction of the overbridge. The Governor-in-Council did not fail to observe that a decision accordingly involved a settlement of a question which had been raised by the Chamber in replying to questions put by Government, but had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that, whatever else happens public convenience requires that a railway, whether in its present form or electrified must run for passenger traffic at any rate as far as Church Gate Station. The Railway Board were accordingly informed in effect that if they were prepared to accept that view without further inquiry there was no reason why the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company should not be called on to fulfil its obligation before its term of management expired. The Railway Board have accepted the view of the Governor-in-Council, but it is for local bodies to provide out of local funds, and not for Government to provide at the coast of the general taxpayer roads for the convenience of residents of Bombay, and an undertaking that the connecting road shall be made is a condition precedent to the construction of the overbridge. With reference to the statement that the work will cost 15 lakhs, I am to point out that the cost of the overbridge is estimated at Rs. 3,61,970 and the Railway Company is willing to bear it, that a wide road from Framji Cowasji Institute to the sea and a road along the sea face have been advocated by Committees on the ground of public health and convenience and that these are improvements which it would in all probability be held necessary to make even if the railway were not continued south of Grant Road. It will be observed that an overbridge south of Marine Lines Station has been advocated for some 15 years and there has been the amplest opportunity for all citizens and bodies to express their views on the subject. The specific question whether the railway south of Grant Road could be abolished altogether was not raised before your letter of 10th November 1904, but, as already indicated, the recommendations that the overbridge should be constructed implied an opinion that the railway must be continued and until you letter above quoted was written that opinion appears to have been universally accepted. I am to state that copies of the correspondence will be sent for the consideration of the Railway Board or the Government of India, but the Governor-in-Council is unable to recommend that the construction of the overbridge should be postponed and the Railway Company relieved of an obligation which it is willing to fulfil at once in order that the question incidentally raised in your letter of 10th November 1904, may be considered along with other questions referred by the Government for opinion There is no in the estimation of Government such reasonable doubt as to the proper answer to the former questions that it would be justifiable to accept the consequence of delay for the purpose of making further inquiry regarding it. If the existing Railway Company does not construct the overbridge, the incidence of the cost is a matter which is certain to evoke very prolonged discussion.

THE SHAH'S AVERSION.

ORIENTAL potentates have to be much understood even in matters that to the ordinary Western mind look trivial. The Shah of Persia paid several visits of curiosity in Paris on Wednesday, of which one was to the famous Renard automobile train. It had been proposed to amuse His Majesty with a ride and a car had been specially decorated for the occasion. But the Shah manifested an inexplicable antipathy to it and refused to have anything to do with it. The explanation was show to come but it came at last. The Shah hates yellow and that was the colour of the car. Whether his aversion is based upon superstition or upon taste nobody has been irreverent enough to inquire.

SARAH BERNHARDT, whose life has been so full of excitement, has had another thrilling adventure at Liverpool. She paid a visit to the famous wild beast emporium associated with the name of Mr. Cross, where one of the tigers took her fancy. Nothing would satisfy the divine Sarah but she must fondle it. While she was caressing the animal it took a violent anti athy to the handsome stole she was wearing. Quickly lifting its paw, it savagely dragged it from her neck. The great actress, displaying remarkable presence of mind, drew back and seized one end of the stole, while the angry tiger tugged viciously at the fur, ultimately getting away with part of it. Mme. Bernhardt, adjusting what remained of the stole on her shoulders, laughed heartily at the incident, and astonished everyone by her coolness.

ARMY ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

FURTHER OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A parliamentary paper containing further correspondence on the subject of Army administration and control in India has been issued :—

No. 1

From the Governor-General of India to the Secretary of State,

dated July 6, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

"Your military despatch No. 66, of May 31, Military Administration. We think scheme therein propos d unless modified in important particulars will be unworkable in operation, and that it will imperil military control of Governor-General in Council. It will further impose heavy burden upon Viceroy while depriving him of indispensable advice. To remedy these defects we desire to submit following representations :—

"1 Paragraph 23 assigns functions to Military Supply Member which cannot properly be performed except by a soldier, but is otherwise not inconsistent with appointment of a civilian. We think that he should always be a soldier, as Military Member has hitherto invariably been. Though we do not press for alteration in existing law, nomination of a civilian would obviously be fatal to safeguards which we now desire to create.

"2. Paragraphs 15 and 23 are ambiguous as to functions of new member. We advise that he should be available for official consultation by Viceroy on all military questions without discretion and not only upon questions of general policy on which cases are marked for Council. We propose that identical conditions should apply to both of the military departments and that upon submission of any case from either department, Viceroy should, if he deems it necessary, refer it to head of other department for advice. We do not anticipate that this will become general practice in either case, but power of reference will relieve Viceroy of burden of some responsibility and where resorted to should tend to promote co-ordination.

"3. Paragraph 22.—We propose to lay down that all important changes in military organisation, or conditions of service of all ranks or in customs affecting Native Army, or its departments which may be proposed by either military department must be discussed by Mobilisation Committee or a committee with such other suitable designation as may be decided upon, of which Commander-in-Chief and Military Supply Member shall be essential members except in cases where they may happen not to be in the same station.

"4. Your despatch is silent as to rank of Secretary in Government in Army Department. We think that he should be either a major-general or of a colonel, that he should have local rank of Major-general. It would be invidious if the official representative of Government of India were of lower rank than his colleagues in the Department.

5. We propose to draw up a schedule of all cases in the Army Department which it will be the Secretary's duty to submit to the Victory before orders are passed upon them. Object is to keep Viceroy and his Colleagues acquainted with policy and proceedings of the department.

These proposals are entirely concurred in by the Commander-in-Chief.

We submit them as a minimum which in our judgment, is necessary to render new organisation practicable.

No. 2

From the Secretary of State for India to Governor-General, dated July 14 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of July 6. Army administration. Preamble and concluding sentence of your Excellency's telegram appear to show that you have misapprehended intention and practical effect of decision of his Majesty's Government. Your recommendations do not contravene the provisions of the despatch of May 31, and some of them are in exact fulfilment of the wishes and intentions which it conveyed. It is a matter of satisfaction to his Majesty's Government to find that, although your Excellency's views are adverse to the change, the points which you think it necessary to raise upon the scheme itself appear to leave its general principle untouched and that Lord Kitchener, whose decided preference for more drastic changes had great weight with his Majesty's Government, is now in agreement with the rest of your Government.

"1. We should not be prepared to propose alteration of the law and the King's discretion to appoint soldiers or civilians to Governor-General's Council will therefore remain as it is, but paragraph 23 of despatch clearly indicates that member in charge of Military Supply Department should usually be a soldier, and it is my intention on occurrence of impending vacancy to advise his Majesty to appoint a soldier.

"2. The Governor-General has constitutional right to consult any member of his Council officially or unofficially on any subject, and there is nothing to be contrary in the despatch. The members in charge of Army and Military Supply Departments, like other members must advise your Excellency if invited to do so, and the right of every member as established by law to discuss matters in council will of course, remain unaffected. But his Majesty's Government, having decided to alter the existing system, and to give to members in charge of Army and Military Supply Departments independent channels of communication with Governor-General-in-Council, it follows that neither member can have any special claim to be consulted or to note on the proposals of the other.

"3. Reference of important matters to Mobilisation Committee, of which Commander-in-Chief and Military Supply Member were to be essential members, was contemplated in paragraph 22 of despatch, and is approved accordingly.

"4. As stated in your telegram, despatch was silent with regard to rank of Secretary to Government in Army Department, and his Majesty's Government see no objection to his having local rank of major-general.

"5. Proposed schedule of classes of cases in Army Department to be specially dealt with on the lines which you indicate, is quite in accordance with views of his Majesty's Government.

"These arrangements, so far as they are, matters for rules, will, no doubt be embodied in rules of business which you were requested in paragraph 28 of despatch to send home for approval. General approval above conveyed will be fully adhered to, but details must necessarily be subject to further consideration when rules are received."

MANCHESTER MANNERS.

"THE manners of the city may be briefly summarised. There are none—except bad manners. The people are not vulgar. I have already said that they are artistic, and really artistic people can be vulgar only with difficulty. They are merely rude." This, according to the "Manchester Guardian," is what Mr. Mark Allerton says of Manchester people in a little book on "Towns and their Types." Some Manchester men do seem to have the knack of being obliging without being civil—a combination most disconcerting to a stranger. We are allowed to have the qualities of our defects, however, for we are told that "the average Manchester man, whatever he is, is seldom a snob." Our business men, Mr. Allerton thinks, "are smarter even than Glasgow men are"—and Mr. Allerton is a Glasgow man himself—"but they take second place to Yankees, because they can't lie so well."

After hours, the Manchester business man "is an outspoken cheery conceited fellow, with a propensity for spinning yarns and for drinking rather more than is good for him." A curious idea! Mr. Allerton pays a well-deserved compliment to Victoria Station. Referring to the maze which used to be one of the attractions of Belle Vue, he observes :—"Why a Manchester man should pay to get muddled in a maze, when Victoria Station is free and open to all, is a question that cannot be answered." We have always suspected that it might be mere patriotic bias which led us to regard London's Waterloo as stupidity itself compared with our own Victoria, but Mr. Allerton confirms our impartiality.

When we turn to what Mr. Allerton has to say about our Liverpool neighbours, we find he has been by comparison complimentary to us. "If you except everything that has to do with shipping and cotton," he says, "Liverpool is commercially, rather slow. The people lack push. . . . The ordinary man looks in the morning as if he had forgotten to shave. Still he would have you never forget the phrase, Manchester men and Liverpool gentlemen." We are informed in effect, that Liverpool is rather snobbish, and, further, that the Liverpool accent is very distressing. It is a mixture of the objectionable features of all other bad accents. It is almost unintelligible enough to be reckoned a dialect.

FLYING MACHINE AS DIVER.

SOME experiments with a couple of flying machines in the Seine have had a rather startling result. Two machines were tried between Bellancourt and Sevres bridge. They rested on floating skates, and received their start from an automobile boat, which towed them at a speed of about 22 miles an hour. One rose steadily, and followed the boat for a considerable distance, finally settling down on its "skates" again while the next airship received its trial. This, however, entirely failed to rise, and finally plunged under the water with its navigator, who only re-emerged to the surface after several minutes, and a couple of boats put out from the bank in great anxiety. Fishing up the airship was a work of time.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE AND "65 CORNHILL."

It may not be out of place on the occasion of the Jubilee of "The Overland Mail" to note the connection of the proprietors of the paper, now so well known as Henry S. King and Co., with the establishment of the Overland Route to India.

The records of the Firm include correspondence with Lieut. Waghorn, preparatory to and during the early years of the conveyance of the Mails to India by the 'Overland Route"—a term which was then applied to the Desert portion of the journey in Egypt and not, as now, to the railway transit across the Continent of Europe.

The Firm, originally established in 1818, as "Smith and Elder" acted as the London agents of Lieut. Waghorn, and on his behalf received at 65 Cornhill, for registration, and for collection of his charge for transit, letters and newspapers destined for conveyance via Egypt. The rates charged in addition to postage to Egypt which was paid to the Post Office, were for letters of one ounce 2s. 3d, with 2s. 3d. extra for each enclosure and 2s. 3d. for each quarter ounce beyond that weight. For newspapers a reduced rate was charged apparently upon the advice of Mr. Stewart of Messrs. Smith and Elder for, in writing to him on Oct. 1, 1835, Lieut. Waghorn says: "Pray set to work about our charges. Newspapers fix at sixpence," while in a circular dated Oct. 20, the rate is quoted at fourpence, and in a letter of subsequent date he says, "This matter as well as all others I leave wholly and solely to your Mr. Stewart whose suggestions at all times I have found better than my own." In nearly all the letters from Lieut. Waghorn, there are expressions of his great obligations to the Firm for their assistance and co-operation in his enterprise. These letters still remain in their possession.

Writing on Oct. 31, 1835, on the eve of his departure on his first voyage, Lieut. Waghorn says :—

"I now beg to state the very gratifying pleasure I feel to yourself personally for your persevering industry in drawing up my prospectus, charges, and the letter of instructions. I have that opinion of you that you have only to mention your wishes to me and it will be seldom, if ever, that I shall deem meet to refuse to listen to the correctness of your advice.

"Goodbye, make my obligations to Mr. Smith also to Mr. Elder and to Mr. Murray who also has taken much pains. I thank you all and will endeavour to deserve your best opinions.

The following letter was written from Alexandria on Nov. 28, 1835 and is interesting in connection with the first despatch of what may be called an "Overland Mail :—"

"I wrote you from Gibraltar. We arrived at Malta in 15 days from Falmouth staid 1 day at Malta, and arrived here this day after a passage of 23 days from Falmouth all well. To-morrow I go on to Suez. The Hugh Lindsay" has not arrived, some say she will be there, others say not. If she do not come to Suez by the time I get there I shall send on the Mail to Mocha according to what I laid down. If she should come I shall send the letters by her—Col. Campbell's orders from Lord P. are very definite, viz.: to afford me all the facilities that he possibly can. Briggs here have written by this Packet to Briggs in London to tell all parties to send their letters to me and not to them.

"I shall send on all the letters this time and in all probability for some months to come I shall lose and not gain by detaining them. Colonel Campbell has made over all the mails to me and will continue to do so as they arrive. I find him very much inclined to do what can be done to promote my object he feels really as well disposed as I can wish him to be. Messrs. Hunter and Ross are my Agents at Malta.

"You will have a letter from me by next Packets stating when the last Mails left Suez, how, and when they are likely to arrive in India. This is a sad screw! It is now midnight and there are several persons talking to me even while I am writing. All the Merchants here are delighted at my arrival and if I am to judge by the feeling in my favour all promises most fair.

The Pacha is at Damietta, when he returns I shall wait upon him—write to Willis and tell them to send all their letters to me and not to Briggs—I have no time to write myself at this present. In 15 days I shall be back here after I have put everything in motion and system at Suez. I am going to pitch a Marquee as a fixture half way between Cairo and Suez, when this is done you shall be informed of it. Tell Capt. Grindlay that Lt. and Mrs. Pears go with me to Suez and that I will pay them every attention in my power.

And now I must beg of you to excuse this hurried scrawl people talking &c., &c., &c., it is necessarily imperfect.

"All I ask is plenty of letters Passengers &c. &c. My next will detail to you what I have done for General Notification in the Newspapers.

"Goodbye, my kindest regards and respect to yourself and Partners.

"The Mail I took will be despatched from Suez even without a Steamer in 7 days from this date. At Mocha Orders have been already received from the Indian Government to send everything on to India as it arrives there. All therefore goes as well as can be expected at present.

"Again good bye, and depend that night and day my time shall be always at the disposal of the object I have in view."

A year later he wrote the following interesting record of work done :—

Alexandria, 25th Nov. 1836.

"Your friendly at the same time most business like letter, dated 24th Sept. duly came to my hands delivered to me by Mrs. Waghorn. I now have much satisfaction in answering it.

"You ask for more definite information as to how I have sent late months letters to India. I hope the following on that score will be deemed satisfactory (i. e. satisfactory) by you.

April 5th from Falmouth were put on board the S. S. Lindsay at Suez, 5th May, who delivered them at Bombay 31st of May in 57 days from Falmouth.

May 4th from Falmouth, were put by one of my Janisary, on board of the ship "Mecca" at Juddah on 15th June, which ship next sailed for Bombay via Mocha, where she expected to arrive by the 15th July making 72 days from Falmouth.

June 3rd from Falmouth were put on board the Vessel of War "Hive" at Suez on the 29th June, which vessel arrived at "Mocha 7th July," from which place the Captain wrote me that in 10 days more he would be in Bombay—however I allow him 12 days, consequently he will get to Bombay 19th July and this was accomplished the quickest passage on record to India viz. 49 days to Bombay from Falmouth and to "without Steam at all from Suez."

July 4th from Falmouth taken by me to Mocha, where I arrived on the 23rd Aug. Next morning 24th at daylight those letters went on to Bombay in the ship Discovery, Captain Hawes who expected to be at Bombay on 6th Septr. being 56 days from Falmouth.

Augt 3 from Falmouth was detained a month at Malta, through mismanagement there, and did not come on to Alexandria until 25th Sept. on which day they arrived with the letters you sent me from Falmouth 3rd Septr both of which months left Suez in a vessel of War on the 3rd of Octr. on their way to Bombay.

"3rd October from Falmouth left Suez by my Janissary on 3rd of that month for Mocha, as yet I do not know its progress but up to this moment no detentions have taken place under my arrangements the only two delays were for the last year, commencing 1st Nov. 1830 (1835), and ending 31st October on your side the isthmus, viz. the March letters were detained by the Pluto's putting back to Falmouth, and eventually coming on to Malta from there by the Eclipse sailing packet, in August again a month's delay (they say it was unavoidable) took place at Malta. The latest news from India by this route is up to 5th July only, daily I expect later news, with the different coming of steamer to Suez between this period and May next—with the delays that have taken place I have nothing to do; none has happened with me."

Alexandria, 26th Novembe 1836.

"Upon second consideration I am impressed that the extraordinary despatch which has attended the transit of letters through me should be at once printed and issued by Circular (or written and distributed by Stapleton) to all the influential people in London interested including all the Depts. of Govt. Court of Directors, Jerusalem &c., &c., &c. &c., &c.

"This may be I leave to the superior judgment of your Mr. Stewart, his services are beyond my thanks."

The Firm of Henry S. King and Co., have since, on two occasions, been pioneers in the work of reducing the time and cost of postal communication with India.

In the year 1860, for the purpose of obtaining earlier intelligence for their Newspaper "The Homeward Mail" they adopted the course of having duplicates of their despatches sent from India to the care of a Correspondent at Alexandria, by whom, with the kind co-operation of Sir C. M. Palmer, they were transmitted by one of his Steamers to Brindisi to the care of another correspondent who posted them to London. Notwithstanding the unavoidable delays attending these separate transmissions, the papers reached London mail in nearly every instance in advance of the via Marseilles, and on at least on occasion "The Homeward Mail" was printed posted, and delivered to its subscribers two days before the Post Office Mail arrived in London. In 1870, the Brindisi route was definitely adopted by the Post Office for the transmission of mails to and from the East.

More recently, in 1883, Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., took advantage of the lower rates at which printed matter was conveyed by the French Post Office, to forward a large portion of their heavy Newspaper Mail, consisting of an immense number of Home journals for their clients in the East, to Calais in sacks consigned to a clerk stationed there, to be posted in time for the outgoing Brindisi mail train with French postage stamps to the various addresses.

Many alarming threats of confiscation fine and possible imprisonment were held out by the British Consul at Calais at this supposed infringement of the special privileges of the Postmaster-General but the eventual result after more than three years' operations, and an agitation in Parliament was a reduction of the Newspaper postage from 1 1-2d. and Book Post from 3d per quarter pound to one halfpenny for each two ounces, Mr. Henniker Heaton had long been labouring for a reduction, but the accomplished fact is the practice of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., to which he drew attention in Parliament (alleging incorrectly, that they were saving by their enterprise £2,000, a year) was needed as an object lesson, to force on the Post Office its general adoption.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kapurthala, Captain H. M. Cutbush which arrived here yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, reports having encountered strong monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	26 62	27 53	27 25	22 43		
Sunday 6th, August	0 17	0 10	0 30	0 20		
Total	26 79	27 63	27 55	22 63		
Total fall to 6 h. Aug '04	33 52	35 81	35 55	28 64		
Total fall to 6th, Aug '03	54 29	53 56	36 24			

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL,

From 8 a.m. to 6 a.m.	6th Aug. and 6th Aug. Inch.	Cents.
	0	23

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 1st ...	29·95	ENE	7	102·0	81·0	66	.....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·61	E	13	94·3	85·2	82	.....	0·01	— 0·13
Muscat 1st ...	29·6	Calm	3	89·3	84·0	81	.....	0·00	— 0·49
Aden 1st	29·73	E	10	84	83·8	74	.....	0·50	+ 0·33
Lahore	29·53	S.E	2	1·74	93·7	73	.....	0·00	— 5·01
Sirsa	29·5	WSW	2	105·6	83·1	70	.....	0·70	— 3·38
Delhi	29·593	SSE	10	101·2	81·7	76	.....	0·29	— 7·34
Agra	29·58	SE	7	98·5	83·6	76	.....	4·95	— 10·7
Cawnpore.....	29·6 3	Calm	2	87·0	79·2	91	0·02	8·45	— 8·0
Allahabad ...	29·508	NNE	4	92·1	82·1	83	0·42	12·76	— 7·87
Jhansi	29·514	WNW	5	100·3	80·2	77	0·10	7·04	— 13·39
Jacobabad ...	29·520	ESE	4	100·3	83·2	65	.....	0·40	— 1·15
Karachi	29·541	W	30	89·4	79·2	87	.....	0·12	— 4·55
Joypore.....	29·53	WNW	8	101·7	82·1	64	.....	0·27	— 12·25
Ajmere.....	29·587	W	14	98·9	80·0	60	.....	2·55	— 9·1
Bess.....	29·70	SW	14	92·1	77·0	77	.....	17·97	+ 4·73
Ahmedabad..	29·7 8	SW	4	92·2	77·0	77	.....	38·1	+ 17·4
Bhuj	29·7 9	W	20	90·3	78·0	77	.....	5·6	— 5·11
Jamnagar ...	29·74	WSW	13	96·0	77·2	69	.....	6·12	— 10·17
Dwarka	29·19	WSW	1	8·9	78·8	...	.....	2·15	.....
Rajkot	29·31	W	1	90·2	74·7	75	.....	14·33	— 4·69
Bhavnagar Para.	29·744	SW	15	96·6	77·0	71	.....	10·40	+ 0·13
Veraval	29 744	W	14	82·6	78·8	88	0·0.	6·29	— 6·55
Neemuch	29·713	WSW	16	99·5	71·7	77	.....	3·45	— 11·4
Indore	29·7 4	NW	11	85·0	75·1	93	0·15	25·3	+ 3·75
Sangor	29·7 3	W	11	89·0	73·0	83	0·40	20·3	— 0·45
Jubbulpore ...	29·61	WNW	6	84·9	74·6	90	0·02	22·46	— 10·88
Hoshangabad	29·680	WSW	4	89·2	75·2	93	1·1	22·45	— 4·34
Khandwa.....	29·735	W	8	87·2	74·6	93	0·39	19·58	+ 3·88
Raipur	29·694	SW	11	75·6	74·4	93	2·35	24·3	— 5·77
Nagpur	29·72	NW	8	78·8	74·1	93	1·75	27·73	— 6·73
Amraoti	29·74	W	4	81·6	75·0	94	0·51	41·85	— 6·16
Akola	29·771	NW	8	84·0	75·8	85	0·14	19·22	— 6·98
Surat	29·729	W	8	87·6	7 ·6	.....	.....	45·3	— 11·46
Mahegaon.....	29·7 5	W	8	85·4	76·0	.....	.....	67·1	— 9·11
Bombay	29·8 9	WSW	9	86·0	77·4	85	2·22	70·3	— 7·41
Poona.....	29·81	WSW	1	84·1	69·8	85	0·9	47·8	+ 5·03
Ahmednagar.	....	WSW	9	85·9	69·1	...	.....	15·5	— 1·63
Aurangabad..	29·769	W	20	8 ·5	71·7	9	.....	5·5	— ....
Nasik	29·813	WSW	6	79·3	71·4	79	.....	9·06	— 2·54
Ratnagiri	29·815	E	3	89·0	73·0	74	1·43	36·5	+ 3·13
Bijapur	29·854	I	9	82·3	70·2	1	0·21	27·4	— 3·50
Belgaum	29 857	WNW	14	77·	65·8	90	0 85	1·,9	— 9·18

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

BACTERIOLOGICAL research has shown that cheese-making is a sort of gardening. An inverted gardening in which the plants are grown to modify the soil. In other words the texture and flavour of the various cheeses depend on the species of moulds and bacteria which grow in them during the making. Stilton, cheddar, gruyere, &c., do not depend for their peculiarities on the milk, or the district where they are made. They can be made anywhere if the right bacteria and moulds are grown in the curdled milk. In the Bulletin of the Storrs Agricultural Station, Conn., it is shown that the ripening of the Camembert type of cheese is due to definite species of moulds and bacteria, one species of the former gives the cheese its peculiar texture, and it along with another, determines the flavour. The acidity is given by lactic acid bacteria, which also serve to retard the action of other species. It is claimed that a knowledge of the various moulds and bacteria concerned will enable the cheese-maker to control the final results with greater certainty.

Recently Professor Pickering's observations seemed to upset the old views of the astronomers that the moon was a planet on which nothing ever happened. This astronomer brought forward evidence to show that both vegetable growth and volcanic activity might be taking place on its surface. In the "Bulletin de la Societe Astronomique de France," M. Puiseux, discusses the various cases of alleged changes on the lunar surface. These all seem to depend on apparent differences in brightness seen by the eye, or perceived in photographs. Summing up the evidence M. Puiseux concludes that the forms are due to changes in the sensitiveness of the retina in the observer and the latter to different conditions of exposure.

The tsetse fly has long been known to African explorers as constituting one of the great difficulties of travel in that country. Its bite is fatal to cattle though men are not affected by it. Dr. Robert, Kock has been studying this fly in German East Africa. He has discovered in the insect a parasite to which he attributes the disease from which the bitten cattle suffer. A further study of the habits of the tsetse may suggest means for its extermination, or reduction in numbers as has been done in the case of the mosquito in certain malarial districts.

Advocates of woman's rights will doubtless rejoice at the support afforded them by science. For, from a general review of the facts of development and anatomy of various invertebrate and vertebrate animals, Mr. T. H. Montgomery concludes that the male is the less developed and more embryonic. And in those cases where the male appears superior it is shown that the difference is mainly in unimportant morphological characters. When one sex is rudimentary in comparison with the other it is pointed out that this is almost almost always the male. In size, again, the female usually has the superiority. Sometimes also the central nervous system is more highly specialised in the female, while the internal reproductive apparatus is also usually more complex. Summing-up the evidence Mr. Montgomery contends that among invertebrates and the lower vertebrates the female is clearly superior. In the higher vertebrates the female is still superior though in a lesser degree.

In connection with this superiority of the female it may be noted that many species of insects appear to be able to do without males for a whole generation. The gall flies, for example, which issue from the spangles falling from the oak leaves in autumn are all females. These females lay their eggs on the oak tree and produce an entirely different kind of gall, viz. the currant gall. From these issue male and female gall flies of a different from—and formerly looked upon as another species—which reproduces the spangles on the oak leaves. So from the female aphis on the rose bush will proceed several generations before a male is required. The unmated queen bee, again, will lay fertile eggs, which, however, produce only drones.

The black rat is, perhaps not so morally black as it is painted. Nor, it would appear, is it physically the blackest of our rates. For in the Zoologist Mr. Millais describes one still blacker, and which he proposes to call Mus rattus ater. Several specimen of this every black rat have been taken in England It is probably a local race of the more ordinary black rat.

In ancient times the English black rat had a monopoly of the cellars and sewers of Great Britain. But the brown rat, leaving its native home in some part of Central Asia, took free passage in some trading vessel. It landed on these shores an undesirable alien from the black rat's point of view. For the latter was soon turned out of many of its haunts, and nearly exterminated. In some parts however, at the present day the black rat seems to be recovering some of its lost ground. This is the case, for example, in the city of Norwich.

The occurrence of the transmission of acquired characters formed one of the chief foundations of Lamarck's theory of evolution. It was also an important factor in Darwin's scheme of natural selection. According to Herbert Spencer, again, such transmission was an absolute necessity for the theory of evolution by natural selection. If there has been no transmission of acquired characters, he wrote, there has been no evolution. Weismann's rigid investigations of the alleged, and apparently well-proved, cases of such transmission, however, led him to conclude that there was no proof that it ever occurred. He held, moreover, that such transmission was not required by the theory of natural selection. His theory of the germ plasm was also inconsistent with any transmission of characters acquired during the life of the individual. From time to time, however, fresh examples of its occurrence are brought forward, and it behoves the followers of Weismann to examine these carefully. And this is what Professor Poulton has been doing. In the case of certain alleged cases of the transmission of acquired characters in insects. Among the cases dealt with are the origin of the pupa groove which receives the silken loop in the pupae of certain butterflies, the effect of gravity on suspended pupae, protective resemblances and certain instincts. And Professor Poulton's conclusions are that nowhere among the insects are there grounds for the assumption of the transmission of acquired characters.

What is a lichen? In some respects it is the most wonderful plant with which the botanist has to deal. At one time it was regarded as a fungus, at another it was classed with the algae. Then it was placed in a special class by itself. Now it has been shown to be a combination of fungus and alga living together in close association and each doing a part of the work of assimilation. The fungus elaborates the nitrogenous matter, and the alga supplies the chlorophyll for the decomposition of the carbon dioxide of the air. In popular language a lichen may be described as a mushroom which has set up housekeeping with a sea-weed, on the principle of the division of labour. The fungus is not parasitic on the sea-weed, nor the sea-weed on the fungus. Each does a part of the work, and each reaps an advantage from the labours of the other. It is a case of what biologists call symbiosis which means, a living together.

In the "Bulletin" of the Imperial Natural History Society of Moscow, A Elenkin discusses the relations existing between the fungi and the algae in the lichen thallus. His investigations seem to support the conclusion of Warming, that the algae are passive agents, and the fungi are the predominant partners taking more than they give. In some cases the parasitic action of the fungi on the cells of the algae has been demonstrated. And in all lichens Elenkin finds that the number of dead algae cells is greater than of those which are living. Most of these dead cells seem to have been destroyed by the fungus partner, and are afterwards gradually absorbed by it. Elenkin suggests that the algae in the lichen partnership are to be looked upon as helots rather than symbionts.

A member of the South African Association, for the Advancement of Science, which is shortly to entertain the British Association, writes to tell me of the keen interest which is being taken in the approaching visit, which is not so much of a missionary enterprise, perhaps, as has been suggested. The Premier's successor in the Presidency is Professor George Darwin of Cambridge the doctrines of whose illustrious father were so urgently impugned by Mr. Balfour's uncle from the presidential chair in 1894. In these days when the number of thinkers is multiplied and the number of receptive minds more numerous still, thought moves apace, and the address which created such delight amongst the theologians eleven years ago would cause the discomfiture of the leading theologians if it were delivered to-day. The President-elect is by no means an orator, but that will not matter to the stay-at-homes. As most readers know, he has mainly distinguished himself by his contributions to the theory of cosmic evolution as occurring in the little system which, in our anthropocentric fashion, we call the solar system.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons Captain F Sheldrick, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons Captain W J d. N Guy cleared on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Akbar, 1440 tons. Captain G W Baldwin, will sail to-day for Berbeira, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kaffir, 1724 tons, Captain H G Roberts, sailed on Saturday for London, and Newport, with a general cargo and two passengers.

THE Italian steamer Ischia, 2,784 tons Captain A Cogliolo arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, 12th July with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 14 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1781 tons, Captain C Burmeister, arrived here on Saturday from Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 90 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford R N R arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 4th August with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs J Wril, Boldock Allan J Bance F Baob and J Bond and 68 deck.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, Captain B Cobol, from Trieste yesterday evening:—Mrs Schulz and child, Major Williamson. Mr D W Weissaridis, Mr Parachimon, Mr Lavoni, Mr Ant F A d'Agmar, Sister Aloysius, Sister Bernardin, Sister Rosa, Sister Hyacinth, Sister Paula, Sister Emma and Sister Maria Anna.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Vindobona s	Cobol	Trieste July 12
5	Sultan s	Burmeister ..	Zanzibar July 25
	Linga s	Rickford ...	Karachi, Aug 4
6	Kapurthala s	Cuthush ...	Busreh, July 29
	Ischia s	Cogliolo	Hongkong, July 12

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Nippon s	Loich	Trieste,
	Arabia s	Leigh	London
	Belchenfels s	Kenneweg ..	Hamburg via K'chi
	Upada s	Sheldrick ..	Calcutta
	Kaffir s	Roberts	London, &c
6	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon

The steamer Akbar, Baldwin, for Berbeira, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Persia, for London.
" D Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
" Urbana, for Calcutta.
" Sultan, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Nurani, for Karachi.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, passed Lisbon, on the morning of the 4th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Port Said on the morning of the 4th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Mongolia, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, left Suez on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra, left Colombo, for Bombay on Sunday at 3 p.m. and she is expected here on Wednesday 9th instant at 1 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald s—600 cwt linseed sweeping and 600 cwt wheat sweeping H Kanjee 86 bales gunny cuttings B G Lukhmidas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Garter s—130 bales cotton fly and waste K Visram and Co; 500 bales cotton fly and waste C Hirjee and Co; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

FOR HAVRE.

Madagascar s—20 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt wheat bran W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—250 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 13 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws H A Mohomed.

HIGH COURT.—August 7.

Before The Hon. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1386—Nanu H and Co—Yacoobbhai alias Jafferbhai Mahomed Sajan vs Moonsabhai Mahomed Sajan and others—Tyabji D and Co and Nanu H and Co.

1393—Captain and V—Champsay Purbatt and others vs Messrs Gill and Co—Wadia G and Co.

1398—Little and Co—Runsordas Dharsey vs Hunsraj Morarji—Payne and Co.

1399—Little and Co—Jamsetji Bomanji Wadia and another vs Manockji Hormusji Wadia—Mulla and M.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

131-05-Edgelow G and W—Cooverbai widow vs Jamsetji Ardeser Chinoy and others—Edgelow G and W and Pestonji B and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

19-04—Malvi. H and M—Jamuadas Bhugwatdas vs Oodheram Balkisson K J Billimoria.

Long Causes.

618-04—Mathubhai J and M—Moreshwar Naryen vs Krishnarao Vinayekrao Rege—Chitnis and M.

611-03—Madhavjee and R—Vitaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopcooverbai widow and others—Bhaishunker K and G

149-02—Jamseejee and E—Abdoolhoosen Mnola vs Janmahomed Mcherally and others—M B Chothia.

150-01—Unwala and P—Motibai vs Rustomjee Byramjee Daruwala and another—Pestonjee B and K and K B Chothia.

523-01—Hiral and D—Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer Balajee Jagganath.

882-01—Hiralal and D—Bai Bai Devkarebai vs Manmohandas Ramjee and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and B.

883-01—Muljee and D—Janmahomed Haji Oosman vs Haji Gunny Haji Oosman—Captain and V.

Testamentary Suits.

23-01—Sorabjee and J—Madwoudhan Raghoba and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.

15-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Memabai, widow of Banchordass Dewchand vs Kanji Waljі—Madhowji and K

21-04—Little and Co—Bai Dabibai widow vs Soonderji Damji—Kanga and P

Long Causes.

324-01—Bhafshunker K and G—Vajeshankar Gawrishanker vs Himanath Vishanu Madgaskar and others

762-03—Jamsetji and E—Baja Fahadur Kushaba Chapaji Kalay Patell vs Chimji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.

654-01—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bandaray and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For Consent decree.

685-03—Payne and Co—Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrick vs Farlun Tabrikan Varm F Bayer and Co—Crawford B and Co

For an exparte decree.

36-05—Bhaishunker K and G—Assanand Dharamdas and firm vs Raghavji Callianji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

157-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jackeria Haji Ebrahim vs Jan Mahomed Hubi—Meh and D

268-05—Kanga and P—Padram Ramkisson Morarcar vs Harilal Ramgopal a firm—Bicknell M and E

825-01—Unwalla and P—Hesperlic Sulzer and Co vs M Bowoodhoy and Co—Captain and V.

131-05—M B Chothia—Jesodabai widow and another vs Rhimji Bowji and others—Matubhoy J and M

893-03—Payne and Co—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdool and others vs Heerji Morar—Magandal J and G.

854-01—Unwalla and P—Amirbhai widow vs Sakinabai-widow—Kanga and P

259-05—Ardesar H D and Co—Chotalal Molchand and another vs Mulsbunker Harinand Bhot—Dikshet D and S

205-05—M B Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Metha vs Janiba widow and others—M J and M

312-05—Pestonji E and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Coverji Jameetji Darnvalla and another—Ardessri H D and Co

253-04—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—Little and Co

869-01—K H Mehta—Bai Jattanbai widow vs Shah Versey Khairaj and others

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR)

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

87-04—Kanga and P—Soonderji Damji vs Dahibai widow—Little and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

704-01—Little and Co—Bomonjee Muncherjee vs Mahomedally Haji Ismail Chotani and another—Payne and Co

120-01—Hiralal D—Babuji Sadashiv Senjit and others vs Jankibai widow—K J Billimoria Part heard

Commercial Couse.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardesir Cooper vs Morarji Mohanji—Tyabji D and Co

Long Causes

851-01—K D Shroff—N C Macleod vs Sorabji Edulji Warden and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and Unwalla and P

134-05—Wadia G and Co—Purshotam Ruttonsey vs Narrondas Ruttonsey—Cragie L and O

206-05—Sorabji and J—Moosa Dawoodbhy and another vs Noorbai widow and another—Hiralal D and Mulla and M

226-05—M Iji and D—Tejbai widow vs Vejbai widow—Madhowi and P

253-05—Madhoji and K—Vo labhdas Govindji vs Tricumdas Bhojee and another—Edgelow G and W

315-05—Dikshit D and S—Radhabai widow vs Sitaram Pandurang Kushnaji Little and Co

202-05—M B Chothia—Abdulla Haji Sooleman vs Mahomed Haji Sulleman.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 4.

The Bombay mails of 22nd ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2 -2 per cent. Consols	£99 5/16	=	— 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£90 1/2	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1/2	=	— 1/4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 5/8	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	27 1/4	=	do
2 months hence	27	=	do
Spot in New York			
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·47	=	do
New York Demand		=	
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	1 3/4 per cent	=	
6 " " "	2 1/4 per cent	=	
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	=	
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	=	
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 3/8 per cent	=	— 1/8
7 day market loans	1 1/2 per cent	=	— 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 7 1/2 J-A done firm.

METALS—
Copper Brazlers £78
Yellow metal 6 1-2d
Tin Plate 11s 6d

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 6 1/2d value.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 3/4 J A nominal firm

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzarat 40 A/S done
Yellow Cawnpore 39 1/4 A/S buyers dull
Brown 35 1/2 A/S sellers } dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold steady

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	80,000
Gold to Bombay	70,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 5 37 — 3. Egyptian F G F Brown 8 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 1000. Imports 1,000. Futures closed easier.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
5·70	5·70	5·70
—8	—8	—8
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jar.	Jan-Feb.
5·71	5·72	5·73
—8	—8	—8
Feb-March.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·73	5·74	5·74
—8	—8	—8

Liverpool Holidays till Tuesday.

Receipts at U S Ports	13,000 bales
Do last year	600 do
Exports to Great Britain	11,000 do
Do do Continent	3,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·70 — 30
Futures, month of Dec	10·68 — 05 a
Do do, March	10·85 — 03 b

a Declined owing to weak cables.
b Declined owing to Official weather reports considered favorable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3 8 — 1-8
Futures, month of Sept	10·50 + 01
Do, do. Dec	10 61 + 04
Tone at close	steady
Stock of cotton in Liverpool	766,000 bales
Stock of cotton at U S, ports	385,000 "
" interior ports	129,000 "
Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports ...	73,000 "
" exports to Great Britain	46,000 "
" " Continent	16,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 3rd August 1905:—

Cotton	3,384 bales.
Wheat	12,433 cwts.
Linseed	4,656 do
Rape, Ral and Mustard	670 do
Gingelly seed	30 do
Poppyseed	464 do
Groundnuts	603 do
Castorseed	630 do
Rice	1,897 do
Myrabollams	10
Cottonseed	6 524 do
Muwraseed	4,831 do
Gram	2,353 do
Joowar	3,961 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 7,62,640.
Ex s s Persia from London

BOMBAY, AUG. 5.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 5-32d to 3-16d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 109 1-2 to 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 138 to 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 138
Shanghai 30 do. ... 193
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, quiet.
Cash ... ... 100·2
1st Settlement 1st September 100·1
Money Market, Tone very easy.

BANK RATES—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 27th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do.	4	do.

SEEDS,

LINSEED.—Tone quiet.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	5	0
Forward Sept.	7	9	0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	6	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ...	7	2	0
POPPYSEED—Tone dull.			
Ready	7	9	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	31	8	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
White Delhi ready	4	12	0
White Pissi 85 per cent ...	4	13	0

COTTON.—The Liverpool market is closed until Tuesday morning for the August Bank holiday. Locally the market is quiet but steady, and we have no change to report from last night's closing quotations. Business is very limited.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Dhowngger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 5/16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 5/8
Bar Silver	27 1/2

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, Aug. 7 1905.

1. There will be practice at Tent-Pegging on the Church Gate sands to-morrow Tuesday the 8th instant from 7 a.m.
2. Recruits drill will be held on Tuesday evening the 8th instant, at the Town Hall from 5-30 p. m., and there will be an Assault-at-Arms class on the same occasion.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, Aug. 17 1905.

The prospectus of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association for the Viceroy's prize has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
A. B. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. B.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 7 1905.

1 There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club on Monday next the 7th instant at 6-45 p.m.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. & A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

"AN OLD SONG."

"VIENS Poupoule," the 'Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-de-Ay" of its season in Paris, has yielded a fortune to its adaptors—for it is only an adaptation from the German—while it has left the German authors poor enough. The Berlin original was entitled Komm Karlinchen, and all that the two German composers received for it was thirty shillings between them. It was the contract price for out-and-out purchase, and although all Berlin rang with the song a week after a popular music-hall artist began to sing it and yielded thousands to the proprietor, the latter has never added a shilling to the emoluments of the authors. The two French adaptors have had better luck of more prudence in making their contracts. Their joint profits is £4,000. For an old song would be a stiff price at this rate.

GRATEFUL MOTHERS GIVE THANKS

Marvellous Cure of Two Babies Suffering for Months from Sore Eyes—Doctors, Hospitals, and Many Treatments Were of No Avail.

SPEEDY CURE IN EACH CASE BY CUTICURA

"I feel it my duty to tell you of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left his eyes in a shocking state. The lids were inflamed and sore, and every lash fell out. They would be stuck in the morning, and bleed when washed, causing untold suffering to the child. I tried everything recommended, but nothing did any good. Then I got Cuticura, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Cuticura the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months they were as healthy as ever. I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her child who also had sore eyes, and the little one was cured with less than one box. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

BABY PHILLIPS

Cured by One Box of Cuticura After All Else Had Failed

"When my little girl was a few months old her eyes became very sore. I took her to the —— Hospital, and subsequently to the Children's Hospital at —— for twelve months, but her eyes seemed to be growing worse. One doctor told me they might be bad for years. I was one day stopped on the street by a Mrs. Todd who told me that Cuticura Ointment had cured her boy. I commenced using it that very night. The cure has been marvellous. The eyes soon commenced to get strong, and before I had used one box of Cuticura they were as healthy as if there had never been anything the matter with them. (signed) Mrs. F. Phillips, Grafton Street, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

Surgery can only give temporary relief to the following diseases:

They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form—acute or chronic—Hernia, Elephantasis, and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES—Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition, and feel very miserable, they can be easily cured, and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis—acute or chronic—are cured by the application of oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORREŒA, STERILITY and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES, Insipid and Melites—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA heating sensation in the throat or chest, sour, bitter or sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or flesh globules in the nose, causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS. Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantasis—Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 10.
" Piles, Fistula—Ointment and Pills for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
" Windy and Fatty Body—Oil for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
" Impotency, Sterility, Monthly Disorders—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
" Diabetes—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
" Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, etc.—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 3-8.
" Nasal Diseases—Smelling Powder for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
" Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis—Pills and Oil for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to DR. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, of Benares,
Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus.
Motiwalla's Chawl, Ground Floor.
Tardeo, Bombay.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Mohalla, BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

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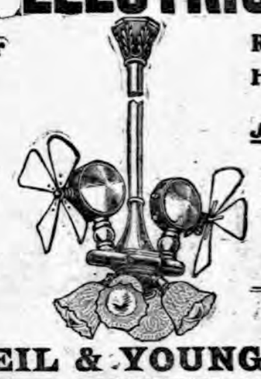

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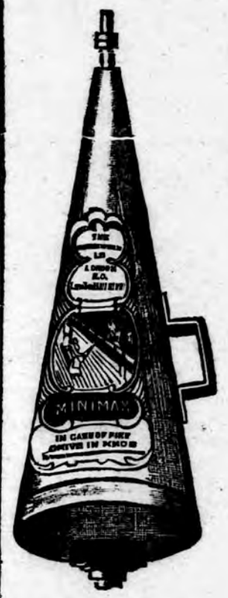

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